THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,365—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th June	DEVANHA	8002	MALWA	10859
1st July	HIMALAYA †	5938	....	....
8th "	SALSETTE	4000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
22nd "	SALSETTE	4000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
5th Aug	SALSETTE	4000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	4000	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7953	....	....
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	4000	MOREA	10890
9th "	OCEANA	6410	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	4000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	4000	MOOLTAN	9521

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

† These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	2 June	26 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9210	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6529	9 June	28 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	8221	19 June	6 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7612	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5584	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	10 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6073	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	3930	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	...
Trafford Hall	8221	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5584	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	5 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	8221	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7612	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	13 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5584	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	3443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles ...W ...	372	691	429	649
...rlods, via Marseilles	451	1841	5[illegible]	819
...Liverpool. ...E. ...	695	917	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Peninsular and Oriental Insists Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passage and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S B. 4/. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer, Tons, Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Kasara ... 1195 Thurs. 22nd June 9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ... 2171 Fri. 23rd June 6 a.m.† direct.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on Wednesday, 21st June, calling at Muscat, Bun der Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th June, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5425	D. Cosulich	1st July 1911
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanovich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5425	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Soberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	5017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th June 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

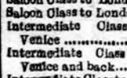
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Somali	2,655	Stoffregen	...19th June,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

35, Meadow Street, Bombay 11 May, 1911.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions sent, sed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other Goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Thaiping (Perak) F. M. S., Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX NO. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG, IPOH, JOHORE, KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, Do. HONGKEW, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YUNNAN.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000 and on sums over Rs. 100,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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So unmistakably a work of art, so DIFFERENT is Hawkes' Cut Glass, that let one once come under its charm, become familiar with its distinguishing qualities, she is spoiled for anything else in "cut glass."

The exquisite tone of Hawkes, its superb cutting, the suave and beautiful lines of the design—EVERY DETAIL emphasises what women are more and more coming to realize.

There is more pleasure in owning a single article of "Hawkes'" than in a whole collection of ordinary glass.

Our present assortment of Hawkes' Cut Glass is very rich:—

Table service, individual pieces, toilet accessories, flower receptacles, etc.

It will interest you to spend a half hour looking over this Hawkes' group and we take pleasure in inviting you to do so.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENCY FOR HAWKES' CUT GLASS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, slight disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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A Cure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE MALABAR TIMBER YARDS AND SAW MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

OFFERS are invited for the GOODWILL, BUILDINGS, PLANT, MACHINERY and Stock in Trade of the Hubli Branch of the above-named Company. This comprises a complete Timber plant and business with a good connection in a district where there is an excellent opening.
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Madras.

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Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa,
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CONTENTS.

Put on your hat ta, little girlie	Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera	Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ...	Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning	Harry Lauder
Flanagan	Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon	G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town	Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy!	Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie.	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's coke	...Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is p'aying	Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorous with me	Herbert Rale
You taught me how to love you	Miss Clara Beck
Ginger, you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan	Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ...	Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie.	Miss Dorothy Ward
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With Pianoforte Accompaniment. Also Tonic Sol Fa Setting.
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Maidie and her Teddy bear ...	Miss Maidie Scott
I wish I'd a girl like Molly...	Miss Daisy Dormer
If the world were mine to give ...	Miss Annie Schuberth
The light of Day ...	... George Martin
In the evening by the Moonlight	... Plantation Song
Waltzing the "Waltz Dream" Waltz	Whit Cunliffe
Good Night! Mr. Knight ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
I'm going to marry Maisie...	... Coon Song
Fol-de-the-Diddle-oi	Fred Land
Jessie the flower o' Inverness	... Miss Annie Purcell
Dear Loch Lomond ...	Miss Jessie Preston
My Scholars	... Matt Kilduff
The bright blue moon ...	... J. J. Mannix
Simple stories	... Reg. Bolton
Ten little toes	... Whit Cunliffe
Father Started Rolling ...	...Will Fieldhouse
I think I'll be going home now!	Jay Laurier
Jeremiah	Miss May Moore Duprez
Queen of the Factory ...	Miss Florrie Forde
Little Humming Bird ...	Miss Phyllis Dare
Peter Peacock, Esq. ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
My Chateau in Barcelona ...	Miss Ella Retford
The Garden of My Heart ...	Chas Cardic
Lola Lolita	Miss Lil Hawthorne
Carrots	Miss Maidie Scott

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THE 4TH PLANET SONG FOLIO.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.
ANNAS 10.
CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes • fall in and follow me	Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray ?	Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ...	G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ...	Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ...	George Lashwood
Up she goes!	Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man	Miss Ella Retford
Poppies	... Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina	Miss Etta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade	Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah ...	... G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular?	Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me	Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh? the Picture Show ...	Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ...	Miss Ada Martine
Violet	Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one?	Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess	Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ...	Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ...	Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh! the Sunday morning walk	Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain	Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy?	Miss May Mars
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie	Miss Dorothy Ward

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SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—
2¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
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If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN on the temporary establishment. Pay Rs. 70 per mensem. Must be specially well up in designing and estimating. Candidates should apply to the Undersigned with testimonials before the 30th June 1911.
C. D. A. McIVER,
Executive Engineer,
Belgaum District.
Belgaum 16th June, 1911.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES, during 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. Copy of Schedule of Articles, Terms of Contract and Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. Tenders will be received upto 1 P.M. (S. T.), on 25th July 1911. A deposit of Rs. 100 must accompany each Tender. The Board of the Institute does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 17th June, 1911.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for PRINTING WORK to be done during 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14. Specimen of Forms, Terms of Contract and Form of Tender can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned. Tenders will be received upto 1 P. M., (S. T.), on 25th July, 1911. The Board of the Institute does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 17th June, 1911.

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Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down,
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow	108 9 0	„ 22-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-30	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 8-3	„ 19-55
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THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

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For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

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Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
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Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
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Bad taste in the mouth?
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Head ache?
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Sallow Complexion?
LOOK OUT!
THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
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Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.
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STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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They are self-adjusting.
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.
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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid. B. P. As. 4.
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Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.
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SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 CASES TURKISH CAPS.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co's Godown, in Armenian Lane, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned—
26 cases, Turkish caps, damaged by sweet water.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 25th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fire Brigade Station Bungalow, Byculla, very valuable and neat new designed French and mahogany polished drawing, dining and bedroom furniture made to order, silk damask lined drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, ottoman, cabinets, richly carved old pier tables and teapoys, walnutwood iron-framed cottage piano by Rose, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiters, sideboards, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, table ornaments, pictures, single and double iron bedsteads, mahoganised double and single door glass almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass bird cage, ice-box lined zinc and charcoal, carpets, large lot of wearing apparels, gent's bicycle by Swift, books, etc. the property of W. NICHOLLS, Esq., Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, proceeded Home.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 20th June, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FANCY AND ARTISTIC JAPANESE GOODS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1911, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21 Meadows Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a consignement of Japanese goods suitable for house decoration and presentation, consisting of coffee cups and saucers, satsuma vases, bronze and brass vases, oxidyzed silver dressing sets in silk-lined case, oxidyzed silver inkstands, powder boxes, cigarette boxes, lacquered and inlaid panels, lacquered cover albums, folding screens.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
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HOTEL WINDSOR.
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LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).
J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES WITH AG Cigarette Paper.
THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD.
LARGEST SALE IN GT. BRITAIN
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR AG TO-DAY

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [19TH June, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
84 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	London ...	National Bank
42 do ...	75,000	do ...	Yokohama Bank
113 do ...	2,25,000	do ...	Eastern Bank
84 do ...	1,50,000	do ...	Mercantile Bank
194 do ...	3,75,000	do ...	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 16th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	45	53,660
B B and C I Railway ...	54	64,864

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4d. T. T. and Demand and 1s 4 3-16d for 3 months' sight credits. Some Private Bills have however been placed at 1s 4 5-32d for 3 months' sight. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 30 days' sight	...134
Shanghai "	...178 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady during the day and closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 10 0
1st Settlement	... "	96 9 0
2nd "	... "	96 6 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher at 24 9-16 ready and 24 5-8 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 53 1-4. The local market opened steadier and has improved during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs:	24 0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62 7 0
" 1st settlement	... "	62 10 0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	62 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The drop in the American markets has had little effect here. Prices are perhaps a trifle easier but there is very little doing in contracts, and rates continue more or less nominal. There is some enquiry here and there for New Crop Bengals and Khamgeon-Akola January delivery, but buyers and sellers are somewhat apart, and very little actual business has resulted.

For ready cotton the demand shows some falling off and rates are a little easier, but high-class lots still fetch good prices.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	... Rs.	361	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	355	do
Do H G Westerns ...	... "	324	do
Do M G do ...	... "	330	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	308	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	... "	245	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	272-8	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports	...	5,[illegible]0 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·84	7·79	7·53	7·18
—10	—10	—09	—10

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·04	6·93	6·97	6·97	6·97
—09	—10	—10	—10	—10

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market has a steadier tone.

We quote :—

Ready "	... Rs.	11 14	0 B. T.
September "	... "	12 13	0 R. T.
May 1912 "	... "	11 4	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Yellow Gujarat ready	... "	7 8	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready	... "	6 8	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet, little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	51	0 0
Yellow Hingangha t	... "	57	0 0
Black Kutni	... "	48	0 0

JASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	8 6

COTTONSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	22	0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9 10	0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet.

We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	40	8 0
Small	... "	39	0 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone firm.

July-August	... Rs.	7	3 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi ready.	... Rs.	4 10	0 R. T.
" " July	... Rs.	4 11	0 R. T.
" " Sept	... Rs.	5 0	6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,685
Bank of Burma	137
Bank of India	168 1-2
Eastern Bank	7 8 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

David	392 1-2
Kohinoor	675
Manockji Petit	2,935
New Great Eastern	180
Standard	962 1-2

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	890

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170 1-2
Bombay Flour Mill	840
Colaba Land and Mill	1,175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	455

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., Saturday :—

Cotton	8,539	bales
Wheat	21,465	cwts.
Linseed	9,516	"
Rapeseed	4,206	"
Gingellyseed	96	"
Poppyseed	2,322	"
Groundnuts...	167	"
Castorseed	6,647	"
Rice	1,922	"
Myrabollams	1,739	"
Cottonseed	5,720	"
Mowraseed	2,274	"
Gram	868	"
Jeowar	126	"
Maize	364	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 17th June 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 10th June 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 10. Rs.	June 17. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,26,22,337	1,22,90,964
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,08,37,782	10,05,78,788
Post Bills ...	10,543	10,542
Sundries ...	31,18,816	31,85,619
	13,70,89,478	13,65,65,913
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,61,14,511	1,60,12,502
Other authorised Securities	4,01,533	4,27,581
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,71,45,608	1,61,77,848
Loans do. do. ...	4,65,96,703	4,55,05,398
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,50,23,130	1,37,19,066
Dead Stock ...	2,78,573	2,80,734
Stamps ...	5,613	5,556
Bullion ...	16,35,808	15,75,306
Balances with other Banks.	7,60,453	10,06,942
Sundries... ...	7,74,822	7,91,331
Cash ...	3,33,49,419	4,10,60,679
	13,70,89,478	13,65,65,913

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The monthly statement of earnings for May, 1911.

	Earnings for May, 1911.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	1,99,987	+ 11,223	+ 6·32
* Light and Power Supply	56,612	+ 15,792	+ 38·6
Total.....	2,46,599	+ 27,085	+ 12·3

	Total Earnings from January 1911.	Increase or Decrease over the same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	9,36,922	+ 50,024	+ 5·64
* Light and Power Supply	2,53,859	+ 45,758	+ 21·4
Total.....	11,95,551	+ 95,782	+ 8·70

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramways.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—300 bales cotton, R Harichand ; 118 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 3 bales, wool, V Ooka; 6 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 25 bales wool, M Vassonji ; 45 bales goat hair, W. and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Umvolosi s—13,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Himalaya s—16 cwts deer horns, H. A. Oomer ; 210 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 103 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 103 cases bristles, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—35 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 10 bales twist, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stagpool s—40 cwts wheat, 140 cwts poppyseed and 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Berbera s—155 bales cotton. W Wolf and Sons; 500. tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate ; 33 tons tin scraps, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 368 cwts tin scrap, Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co.

Clan Sinclair s—12,000 cwts wheat, 14,500 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Dorington Court s—325 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Claverley s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 113 bales cettonfly, K Visram and Co ; 2,040 cwts groundnuts, M Valabhdas ; 226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Coniscliffe s—183 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Becher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels s—1719 cwts bonemeals, R Kadarbhoy; 660 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 723 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 165 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 200 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 201 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 1,245 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—980 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,750 cwts myrabollams, K Keshavji and Co; 330 bales cotton, W Wolf and sons 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton H Gokaldas and Co; 500 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—75 cwts sharkpins, E Moledina; 10 cwts fishmaws. A Chagla and Co; 63 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, A Husein: 102 bales twist, The M B Kaisha, 2 bales twist; David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—28 chests opium, M Gazanand; 41 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 350 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Nippon s—200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 1,021 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 80 bales cotton, B N Ginwala and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nippon s—900 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

Assaye s—4 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 1 1-4 cwts ivory, H E Passaya.

FOR OSAKA.

Nippon s—300 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co; 300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Nippon s—690 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

There was little chance in the jute market to-day, the market being firm from a baler's point of view. In loose jute there is no business to report.

The gunny market was quiet with little business doing. Heavy goods were firm generally, but not much was done.

The money market was quiet and steady, but business was very dull.

In the share market coal shares were again to the front at improved prices. Other lines were quiet.

Mr. W. R. Hearst, the well-known newspaper owner, is suing the proprietors of "Collier's Weekly" for £100,000 damages for alleged libel.

The total amount realised by the sale of M. Pierre Decourcelle's collection of paintings and pastels was £60,000. The sum originally paid by M. Decourcelle for these works was £16,000.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ROBINSON—LINTERN—June 12, at St. Michael and All Angels, Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Fields, by the Rev. Hossman, William Robinson, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, to Sylvia Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon Lintern, Abartillery (Monmouthshire). (By license).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m. Our Star Attraction : "The Punchestown Races," a fine sporting film.

Maxim :—Industry promotes wealth."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 9th June, which left Aden, at 2 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Devanha" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m., on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play at the Princess Gymkhana, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p. m.

CONCERT AT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The Wesleyan Institute of the Warwickshire Regiment will give a concert at the Seamen's Institute, Bombay, at 9 p. m., to-morrow. The Revd. J. F. Edwards will preside.

COUNTRY TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association will be held on Thursday, at 5 p. m. (B.T.), in the new building of Mr. Lalji Ramji at Kalbadevi, Cavel, to express their heartfelt wishes for long and prosperous life to Their Majesties the King and Queen on the august occasion of their Coronation.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—A pearl merchant, named Oomer Issac, residing on the second floor of a house at Babula Tank, reports the theft some time during Sunday night of currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 800 from a bundle in his room.

DEATH DUE TO HEAVY DRINKING.—Mr. E. J. Lambert, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Bapu Sonsett, a Hindu labourer, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday last the deceased drank heavily and at 7 p.m., on the same day he was found lying dead in his room at Bellasis Road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A SUSPECT ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police arrested a Hindu named Bawa Pandit alias Hargovind Hariprasad on suspicion at Dadar Station just after the arrival of the Surat passenger train. On his being searched by the police, Rs. 1,691 in cash were found on his person. This sum he stated was given to him by one Mr. Venichant Cokaji, residing in a village on the Tapti Valley Railway, partly as a loan and partly as a present for successfully treating the eyes of his child.

BATHING FATALITY.—On Sunday afternoon, some four or five Hindu lads went to catch fish in a ditch filled with rain-water near Elphinstone Road Station. They did not succeed in catching any fish and hence they decided to bathe in it though none of them could swim. While bathing the two lads, aged about fifteen and called Bala Babaj and Shunkar Sakharam, went beyond their depth and were drowning when an alarm was raised by other lads and some people came up and secured the lads in a dying condition. The lads died on their way to hospital.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March	Sangre Torera ... ..Erviti
Overture	The King's Lieutenant Titl
Valse ...	Bien Aimes ... Waldteufel
Selection ...	Princess Ida ... Sullivan
Serenade ...	My Girl ... Talbot
Selection ...	A Chinese Honeymoon Douglas
Porto Rican Dance..	Rosita ... ... Missud

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

THE following is the programme of work during the second Session of 1911:—

Subjects for Study.—Lectures on "Wordsworth's Prelude" will be delivered by the Hon'ble Sir Narayenrao G. Chandavarkar. Lectures on Greek History, Epoch of the Peloponnesian War, by Prof. P. A. Wadia, (book recommended, Allcroft's History of Greece.)

These Sunday classes will be held at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, which are open to all. The opening address only is fixed on Sunday morning. All other addresses are fixed on Saturday evening at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) Open to all, front seats being reserved for members.

The monthly social meetings will be held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood 5-30—7-30 p. m. (S. T.) (where the library is located) on Saturday evenings and will be open to members only.

Opening Day.—Sunday, June 11th, 9 a. m. (S. T.) Address by Prof. P. A. Wadia. Subject: Robert Browning's Religious Thought. President: The Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar.

At Home.—Saturday, Aug. 25th Dr. and Mrs. Fernandes, 5-30—7.30 p. m. Girgaum.

Saturday Conversational Meetings.—5-30—7-30 p. m. (S. T.) will be held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood (Dr. Prabhakar's House, Girgaum,) on June 24th, July 22nd, Aug. 12th and Sept. 9th.

Saturday Public Addresses.—6-15 p. m. (S. T.) July 8th.—By Principal J. B. Fraser. Subject: "American Impressions." President: The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal, Wilson College.

July 15th.—By Principal N. G. Velinkar, Sirdar Dyal Singh College, Lahore. Subject: "The Aims of a Liberal Education." President: The Rev. Dr. Scott, Wilson College.

July 29th.—By Principal D. N. Chowdhary (Hindu College, Delhi.) Subject: "The Development of the self knowledge according to the Upanishads." President: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Rao.

Aug. 5th.—By Principal N. G. Velinkar. Subject: "The Social and Personal Aspects of Loyalty." President : The Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarker.

Aug. 19th.—By Principal N. G. Velinkar. Subject: "The Main Currents of Social Reform." President: K. Natrajan Esq., Ed. "Indian Social Reformer."

Sept. 2nd.—By Prof. G. Kitchen, Elphinstone College. Subject: "The Modern Man, His Failures and Greatness." President: Mr. Frank Anderson.

Sept. 23rd.—By Prof. G. C. Bhat (Ferguson College Poona.) Subject: "Some Aspects of Indian Philosophy." President: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman.

Oct. 7th.—By Prof. S. L. Joshi, (Baroda College.) Subject: "The Religious Factor in Social Evolution." President: Prof. P. A. Wadia.

Nov. 4th.—By Mr. D. G. Dalvi. Subject: "The Significance of the Coronation in India." President: Dr. Stanley Reed, Ed. "Times of India."

Special address for the benefit of students assembled for the University examinations.—Nov. 18th.—By Bhalabhai J. Desai.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

WATSON'S HOTEL DISPUTE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji against Sirdar Syed Ali Khan and another was put down for decree absolute.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Dastur and Company, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, was for the first defendant, the second defendant did not appear.

The suit was for Rs. 13,00,000 out of which Rs. 7,00,000 were realised from the sale of Watson's Hotel and Annexe.

The matter was adjourned to enable Mr. Wadia's client to get a copy of the mortgage from his former attorneys; the receiver was discharged on paying the balance to the plaintiff without passing accounts; if the first defendant was desirous of having the accounts passed, he was ordered to deposit Rs. 200 in Court to meet the costs of the receiver; all books and papers of the first defendant were ordered to be handed back to him forthwith. Costs were reserved.

PAUPER PETITION.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the preliminary issue in the suit brought by Rao Sahib Manaji Rajuji against Khandoo Baloo.

Maloobai, widow of one Rajanna Madhaoji, petitioned the Court to file this suit 'in forma pauperis' praying for certain reliefs in connection with a document which, she alleged, the defendant had fraudulently got her to execute. Her petition was granted and it became a suit in which she claimed that the defendant might be ordered to deliver up to be cancelled, a certain deed of gift which she alleged he had obtained fraudulently from her and she prayed that the title deeds of the property might be ordered to be returned to her. Pending the hearing of the suit she died, but before her death she made a will whereby she appointed the Rao Sahib the executor thereof and she disposed of the property she was claiming in certain ways. The Rao Sahib then applied to have his name brought on the record and to be allowed to continue the suit 'in forma pauperis'. The Protonotary made the order prayed for. The suit came on for hearing before his Lordship in April last when counsel for the defendant asked his Lordship to try as a preliminary issue the question as to whether the Rao Sahib could maintain or continue this suit 'in forma pauperis.'

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said the Protonotary's order was very unusual. At all events this was the first time his Lordship had come across an instance where a well-to-do and a titled citizen of Bombay was allowed to continue suit as a pauper. His Lordship held that the Rao Sahib was not entitled to maintain or to continue this suit as a partner. The plaintiff was ordered to pay all costs of the defendant; up to date. The hearing of the suit was adjourned.

FORGING WILLS FOR Rs. 15.

Heavy Sentence Passed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward have disposed of the appeal of Chunilal Ranchhod who was convicted of forging two wills and a receipt by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default one year's further rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that the accused was a professional forger and had committed several forgeries. The police, therefore, tracked him and a subordinate named Habib, disguising himself as a trader, scraped up acquaintance with the accused at Umreth and won his confidence. He commenced correspondence with the accused in which he said he had found work for him and asked what his terms were and what commission he would allow. The accused sent a reply in consequence of which Habib went to Dakore with two documents and asked the accused to make a draft of a false will and commissioned him to forge it. Five rupees were given to the accused as earnest money; Rs. 5 were kept by Habib as his own commission and Rs. 10 were to be sent to the accused after the work was done.

A few days later the accused sent the forged will by V. P. Post for Rs. 10. The packet was opened before the committing magistrate.

In a similar manner, the second will was forged and that was found on the accused's person in the presence of a panch. His house was then searched and the forged receipt was found.

On the evidence, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

On consideration of the whole case, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

AN ABKARI CASE.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward, Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Coy., presented an application for revision on behalf of Thaver Issaji Bhorse, who was convicted of assaulting an Abkari peon in order to prevent him from doing his duty and voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties, by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that an Abkari peon went to search a man on suspicion that he had cocaine on his person. The assulted to the peon and would not let him search the man; the sub-inspector came, but the accused would not let him search the man. In the meantime the suspected person escaped. It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused was a dealer in cocaine.

The Magistrate believed the prosecution witnesses and convicted the accused, as the offence was a grave one. He was sentenced as above stated.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

Mr. Weldon asked for bail, but their Lordships declined to grant bail and ordered the hearing to be expedited.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeal of Rama Parsappa who was convicted of causing mischief by fire to a dwelling house and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. E. H. E. Leggett, Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

The accused had some altercation with the complainant in consequence of which he set the complainant's hut on fire. The hut was burnt down with all its contents.

Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which one Jetha Dhanji was charged by Inspector Finan with the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 5,200. The case for the prosecution was that on Saturday Narsingdas Indraj of Kalbadevi gave two hundis for Rs. 6,200 and Rs. 1,000 to his servant Mahadeo Luxman Prasad to be taken to Messrs. Luis Dreyfus and Co. and Messrs. Ralli Brothers respectively. He was given a cheque for Rs. 6,200 on the International Banking Corporation by the former firm and subsequently cashed it there. The Bank clerk gave him notes, which he put on the floor and started counting them. When he had counted notes of the value of Rs. 5,200 he placed them under his right leg, and continued the counting. In the meanwhile the accused made his appearance, snatched away the notes and began to run away. He was immediately pursued by Mahadeo and was arrested in Church Gate Street. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The depression lying yesterday morning off the Sunderbunds moved inland in the afternoon and has given a general increase of rainfall in North-East India with some heavy fall at Chota Nagpur. In Burma, nearly general rain continues and on the West Coast the rainfall has been almost confined to Malabar. Very little of importance has occurred elsewhere.

The chief falls are:—Kyaukpyu has three inches; Akyab, five; Cheerapunji, three; Tezpur, Chittagong, Saugor Island and Berhampore, two; Darjeeling and Cuttack, four; Chaibasa, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Gorakhpur, three; Saugor, one and a half; and Jagdalpur, Calicut and Cochin, two.

The forecast shows an increase of rainfall in Bihar and an extension into the East of the United Provinces. Elsewhere the present conditions are likely to continue.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mapia.	Byculla made	Fort Colaba.	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered... ...		10·74	10·68	11·61	10·60		
Monday, 19th June... ...		0·06	0·05	0·00	0·03		
Total		10·80	10·73	11·61	10·63		
Same date last year		4·39	4·13	5·00	3·32		

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, June 19.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·02	In. cts. 9·75	In. cts. 7·68	In cts. 4·58

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th June 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the southern half of the division and drier at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Agra and Jhansi and in excess at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·13" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in slight defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in west Central India and at Deesa and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the eastern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0·35" Saugor 1·36", Nagpur 0·13", Raipur 1·24" and Chanda 0·17". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 1,39" of rain and Karwar 0·50". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·54" of rain and Nizamabad 0·14". Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula to the south of Mormugao. There has been an increase of rain in south Malabar. Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Central Provinces. Isolated light showers have fallen in Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Carnatic. Seas are generally moderate on the west coast of the Peninsula. The monsoon continues weak.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and local rain in the Konkan and the Central Provinces. Some showers may occur in the Deccan.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June 10 date.
Bushire (18th) ...	89·1	82·6	...	0·00
Jask ...	97·3	80·8	...	0·00
Muskat ...	...	...	...	0·00
Multan ...	100·3	86·0	...	1·25
Rawalpindi ...	98·9	72·4	...	1·36
Lahore ...	100·9	80·7	...	1·94
Sirsa ...	94·8	80·0	...	1·65
Ambala ...	98·5	76·9	...	3·93
Delhi ...	97·5	...	...	3·56
Agra ...	98·0	81·3	...	0·76
Mainpuri ...	106·3	80·5	...	2·48
Jhansi ...	94·0	80·5	...	2·14
Cawnpore ...	102·3	84·9	...	0·05
Allahabad ...	100·1	82·3	...	0·40
Jacobabad ...	109·1	84·8	...	0·00
Karachi ...	91·5	83·0	...	0·00
Ajmer ...	94·4	82·8	...	1·61
Jaipur ...	97·2	78·1	0·13	3·94
Kotah ...	99·0	83·6	...	2·41
Bhatinda ...	94·1	80·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	87·3	81·2	...	0·74
Veraval ...	85·1	82·3	...	2·75
Rajkot ...	92·0	78·5	...	2·12
Bhavnagar Para...	97·6	81·0	...	3·00
Surat ...	88·1	79·6	0·04	5·41
Ahmedabad ...	96·6	78·7	...	4·40
Deesa ...	96·3	80·4	...	2·74
Neemuch ...	90·9	76·7	...	5·92
Indore ...	87·1	74·6	...	4·13
Jubbulpore ...	86·8	74·8	0·35	2·92
Saugor ...	81·6	72·6	1·36	6·55
Hoshangabad ...	94·1	78·4	...	3·85
Khandwa ...	92·7	78·6	...	2·03
Akola ...	93·2	76·1	...	4·25
Amraoti ...	92·8	76·3	...	6·07
Nagpur ...	91·6	75·8	0·13	15·42
Chanda ...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	90·2	73·6	1·24	13·49
Bombay ...	87·5	80·6	0·18	10·68
Satnagiri ...	86·3	80·9	...	19·23
Mormugao ...	83·0	74·7	1·39	23·47
Karwar ...	84·3	77·0	0·50	10·37
Malegaon ...	89·4	74·6	...	3·37
Ahmednagar ...	85·4	72·5	...	2·11
Poona ...	84·5	73·3	0·01	4·36
Sholapur ...	90·8	65·9	...	1·36
Bijapur ...	87·2	71·2	...	1·62
Belgaum ...	74·3	67·6	0·54	8·54
Aurangabad ...	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	90·9	75·7	0·14	4·00
Hyderabad ...	89·3	77·2	...	2·12
Mangalore ...	86·8	70·8	0·65	36·05
Calicut ...	79·8	73·6	1·78	31·86
C

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Venetia 2313 tons Captain W. E. Lewis sailed yesterday for Madras with the same bottom cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Newby Hall 2840 tons Captain F. W. Parker will sail to-day for Marseilles and Livery via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

The steamer Singu 1912 tons Captain W. B. Murrison sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2325 tons Captain A. Thle, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

The steamer Shirley 2192 tons Captain Stone will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Tosa Maru, 3,610 tons Captain T. Satow arrived here yesterday from Kobe May 20 via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons Captain A. M. Rail, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon June 3, with a general cargo.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Barbarigo 2,831 tons Captain D. Giacopello arrived here yesterday from Venice May 20 with a general cargo and explosives and 3 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham 3,289 tons Captain W Elliott arrived here yesterday from Cardiff April 13 via Mauritius etc, with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 17th June, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H I M S Northbrook...B H Jones.....R I Marine
H I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...RI Marine
H I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 19.

Berne .....1899 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Banca.....3794 Colyer .....P & O Co
Barbarigo.....2821 Giacopello .....Venice S N Co
Conisciffe .....2485 Pettinger ...W & A Graham & Co
Clavercak.....2441 Taylor .....W & A Graham & Co
Clan Graham .....3289 Elliott .....J Finlay & Co
Daltonhall.....2264 Gorst .....T Morrison & Co
Earl of Elgin.....2871 Robertson .....
Fife .....2494 Harrison .....T Morrison & Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallea.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Glenstrae.....3054 McGillivray.....
Helias.....860 Knudsen.....F F Campbell & Co
Hosemie.....993 Hughes .....B & P S N Co
Inverness .....2491 Venus .....T Morrison & Co
Lhasa.....980 McDiarmid ..N F...N F...M M & Co
Maranoa.....805 Kaes murin .....M M & Co
Mariesfels.....3590 Satthart ...W & A Graham & Co
Querimba.....4237 Smith.....M M & Co
Rokeby .....2455 Sheldrake...W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....502 McBean ...A M Jiwanji & Co
Schazifels.....3833 Siebji ..W & A Graham & Co
Sofala.....3426 Bowman .....M M & Co
Tosa Maru.....3610 Satow.....N Y Kaisha
Umballa.....3426 Rait .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Conisciffe	2572	Charles	Hull		W & A Graham & Co
B Newby Hall	2841	Parker	Karachi	20-6	K Nixon & Co
C&E Clan Shaw	2504	Hunter	Dunkirk	1-7	J Finlay & Co
D&E Koerber	3157	Cosulich	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
F Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
G Naderi	1163	Lorne	Jeddah	21-6	B & P S N Co
H Somali	1615	Stoffregen	Durban	25-6	A Strande & Co
K Stagpool	2991	Campbell	Marseilles	23-6	W & A Graham & Co
M Devanha	4785	Powell	Aden	24-6	P & O Co
N Umvolosi	1906	Kessler	London	20-6	W & A Graham & Co
O Norkoowa	1074	Hugo	Mauritious via Karachi	20-6	B & H S N Co
P Claverley	2140	Kragh	Dunkirk	24-6	T Morrison & Co
Q Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson	Antwerp	28-6	W & A Graham & Co

Offside P

Belle of France	2469	Cargill	Calcutta	17-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Toronto	3948	Pickering	Hull via Karachi	21-6	J Finlay & Co
2 Olymphia	3269	Mitchell	Liverpool	21-6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Berbera	2791	Packham	Antwerp	24-6	M M & Co
4 Aamna	2705	Hume	Dunkirk	30-6	T M & Co
6 Lichtenfels	3528	Freedm	Hamburg	23-6	W & A Graham & Co
7 Clan Sinclair	3250	Smith	Antwerp	21-6	W & A Graham & Co
8 Nippon	4014	Taraboechia	Kobe	24-6	A L S N Co
9 Asaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	21-6	P & O S N Co
10&11 City of Paris	5910	Campbell	Karachi	29-6	K Nixon & Co
12&13 Caledonia	3429	Hayward	London	17-6	P & O Co
12&13 Himalaya	3705	Gregor	London	1-7	P & O Co
15 Markgraf	3325	Thle	Zanzibar	20-6	A Strandes & Co
16 Madura	1273	Logan	Busreh	21-6	M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Binga	951	Rothwell	N F	N F	M M & Co

H W V D

Kasara	505	Elton	Busreh	21-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Commanders	From
19	Barbarigo	Giacopello	Venice May 20
	Clan Graham	Elliott	Cardiff via Mauritius &c

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Markgraf	Thle	Zanzibar &c
	Singu	Murrison	Rangoon
	Venetia	Lewis	Madras

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Monday :—

Steamer Shirley, Stone for Calcutta.
" Newby Hall, Parker for Liverpool &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Koerber, for Trieste &c.
" Barbarigo, for Calcutta &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf &c.
" City of Paris, for Liverpool &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Aden on the 17th instant and is due here on the 23rd instant night.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 20th June.

477. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 6, 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday the 22nd and Sunday the 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 8 a. m.

478. The Miniature Ranges at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 as under :—

Wednesday 21st instant from 2 to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 24th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m.
Wednesday 28th instant from 2 to 5 p.m. matches 7, 8, and 9 close.

479. Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1910-11 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

480. Parade—Wednesday the 21st instant, "G" Coy parade at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain
Adjt. B. V. R.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins).	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins).	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Bombay Gazette.

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Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 29, 27, June 3, 10 and 17.]

June 22nd } Modern Kingship (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland ; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland ; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF
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The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 20th June, 1911.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AND HIS BILL.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE paid a visit during mail week to the British Medical Association and answered many questions, which were put to him regarding the points to which doctors object in his Insurance Bill. He cannot, however, be said to have given them very much consolation. On certain matters of a minor character, he did afford the profession reason to hope for arrangements more satisfactory to them, but regarding their principal objections he could offer them no encouragement. He counselled them strongly to abandon the idea of the income limit being reduced in the case of compulsory contributors, and he pointed out that there would be great difficulties in the way of working the Act otherwise than through the friendly societies. Then he gave them a crumb of comfort at the end. He did not mind admitting, he said, that medical service was probably going to cost much more than he anticipated. That statement, however, only adds point to more general objections to the scheme. There are a number of gentlemen in the House of Commons who are thoroughly in sympathy with the Chancellor's objects, but who say that his financial provisions are not on a sound basis and practically need recasting. They may be right or wrong, but whichever they are, it is difficult to understand the attitude which Mr. George adopts towards these friendly critics. When he addressed his big meeting at Birmingham a few days ago, Mr. George said he hoped this measure would have been enacted within three months. The Opposition newspapers at once made an outcry declaring that the Chancellor intended unduly to rush the consideration of the Bill and to pass it into law without an opportunity for the amendment of those details concerning which there is not the unanimity with which its principles have been accepted. Ordinarily, we should not have attached much importance to criticism of this kind, regarding it as in the ordinary method of party journalism. However, on this occasion, the Liberal newspapers took a view which gives point to the complaint of their Conservative contemporaries. They declared that the most important consideration in regard to the Bill is that it should be passed quickly, and if there are defects in it, they can be remedied after it has been put into force.

If this view is to be accepted as the meaning of Mr. Lloyd George's words, it is not only a very ungracious response to the cordial manner in which the other parties in the House greeted the Government's proposals, but it implies a curious reversal of the ordinary methods of legislation. It was hardly the view which Mr. George took a little while ago, but he certainly appears to have changed his mind. He was talking only lately of the vast amount of discussion which the measure would require, and he proposed to facilitate its passing by referring it to sectional committees each of whom would report on a particular part of the Bill. That idea has now been abandoned. The scheme is to go before Grand Committee of the whole House, and within three months it is to become law. In the case of this particular Bill adequate consideration of all its details appears to be especially required. The man would be superhuman, who in framing a measure of so vast a scope, embracing so many widely-varying interests, were able to adjust all its mass of details in such an equal manner, that no injustice was inflicted. The Bill is one in which employers, workman and the State are asked to co-operate and each contribute primarily for the benefit of the workman, secondarily for the greater efficiency of the nation. It would seem highly desirable, if not essential, that in such a scheme all parties should bear their share in a cordial spirit of sympathy and mutual help. It will be a deplorable blunder if any are forced into it in a grudging spirit irritated by the sense of injustice. Such an event might very well result in a further strain of the unfortunate relations existing between capital and labour in the country. While the workman will no doubt appreciate the benefits of the scheme, it is yet by no means certain that the working-classes as a whole will willingly submit to a compulsory deduction from their wages. The chorus of approval which has greeted the Bill has come from politicians and social reformers. So far the opinion of the working man himself has not been heard.

LYNCH LAW. It is impossible not to sympathise with the object of a deputation, which urged its claims before President Taft, the other day. It represented negro associations, formed by the coloured people of the United States, and complained of the number of lynchings which had recently occurred and which in some districts had been unpleasantly numerous. Lynch law is not the law of civilisation, and the fact that lynchings are tolerated in certain States of the United States, remove from those areas the right to be counted within the pale of civilisation. It is very likely that in laying their case before President Taft, the negro spokesmen exaggerated the extent of the practise and misrepresented the amount of abuse to which it gives rise. A delegation, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, submitted a memorial, asserting that a negro was lynched almost every day in the year, and that "the spirit of murder and lawlessness has spread to such an alarming extent in this country that human life, if it be that of a black person, is not safe anywhere in America." It was also stated that 50 per cent. of the negroes who were lynched were perfectly innocent. These very possibly were not perfectly true presentations of the facts, but it is impossible to deny the principles which underlie the negroes' demand, that under stress of great excitement the men who carry out lynch-law cannot often distinguish between guilty and innocent, much less appreciate the existence of mitigating circumstances. Recourse to lynch-law is so common in some of the American States, that an evil undoubtedly exists, which the Federal legislature should take steps to repress. We hope that when President Taft declined to recommend to Congress the steps proposed to him—the removal of cases against negroes from the State to the Federal courts—that he did so on account of practical difficulties only, and that the deputation will result in some action against lynching being taken. At the same time, there is undoubtedly a very strong public opinion in the Southern States in favour of lynch-law. There many people argue that it has a most salutary effect in preserving law and order—especially in those districts where blacks predominate—and exaggerated and prejudiced as that opinion undoubtedly is, it is not entirely without excuse. Humanitarians must remember that righteous anger can reach a pitch of passion which no laws ever framed will be able to restrain. There is a class of offence for which members of coloured races will always be in danger of lynching, and lynching, which will be condoned, if not openly advocated by a majority of any white community, which is laid open to the risk of it, we have recently seen in one or two cases in South Africa the law taken into private hands. Those cases, however, have been rare and isolated, and we think from that country the Southerners of the United States might well take a lesson in the judicial treatment of the negro.

SIR ELDON GORST. The news that Sir Eldon Gorst's condition is hopeless is very sad, because he is in the prime of life and only a few days short of fifty. He entered the Diplomatic Service twenty-six years ago, being appointed to Cairo, and he has passed his whole career in Egypt. There he was under Lord Cromer throughout the eventful period of his great administration, which had begun a little before Sir Eldon's service commenced. When Lord Cromer retired in 1907, Sir Eldon took his place in which he has remained for barely four years. Already there were of late rumours of his resignation, and even his probable successor was pointed out. Questions were asked from time to time in Parliament about the state of Egypt under him, and there were reports of serious differences with the Home Government. His father, Sir John Gorst, was Under Secretary for India when Lord Cross was Secretary of State in the late Lord Salisbury's second administration. Sir John's name was then very prominent in connection with Indian affairs as his chief, Lord Cross being in the House of Lords, the main brunt of Indian business in the lower House fell on him. He was fully able to cope with it; but an unfortunate expression in one of his speeches was seized upon by his opponents and his career, so far as India was concerned, came to an untimely end in 1891. He was very outspoken and sometimes indiscreet in his official assertions. His great indiscretion which cost him his place about striking down the tall poppies, a phrase which he had with regard to prominent Indians being snubbed under British rule, gave great offence, and soon another place was found for him as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, the Indian Under Secretaryship going to Lord Curzon. He served also in Lord Salisbury's third administration, finally retiring from the Ministry with his chief in 1902. For a long time he represented Cambridge University in Parliamant till 1906, when he gave up public life. He was associated with Lord Randolph Churchill in the early part of his career and was with him and Mr. Balfour a member of the famous Fourth Party of which another son of his, Mr. Harold Gorst, has lately written the history. Sir Matthew Nathan, the present Secretary to the General Post Office, is Sir Eldon Gorst's likely successor in Egypt. He is only a few months younger than Sir Eldon, and has served mostly in the colonies, especially in Hongkong, where he was Governor from 1903 to 1907. He is in the Army and once came to India and joined the Lushai Expedition of 1889. His brother, Mr. Robert Nathan, is a well known Bengal Civilian and was Lord Curzon's Private Secretary at the close of his Viceroyalty.

A "PAN" CONFERENCE. Nowadays no conference or congress can expect to attract any attention unless it commences its title with the word "Pan" The second half of the name is quite immaterial, and is not infrequently chosen for mere picturesqueness—it is the "Pan," which is important. One may reply that the Imperial Conference immediately disproves such a notion; but then the Imperial Conference is really not a conference, It is something far higher. It is a "Parliament of Empire" "the Conclave of the Five Nations"—several other high-sounding designations may be applied to it. Whatever it is, it is not a conference, and it is a wonder that it has put up with such an insignificant title for so long. A mere conference—not even a "Pan" conference—is suggestive of the vicar's drawing room, the women's institute, the workmen's club. The latest thing in conferences therefore, called itself "Pan," because it wanted to show itself off, and "Pacific" to be picturesque, and it has lately favoured us with a copy of its proceedings. Its object is to encourage travel and trade in the countries around the Pacific and in the Far East, and its sphere of activity is to go so wide afield it would seem as even Java and Ceylon. It therefore met in the highly central situation of Honolulu and such far apart countries were represented as Peru, Mexico China, Japan, Britain, the Dutch and Portuguese Indies—by the consular representatives stationed at Honolulu. A few visitors to the "annual floral parade" also representated America, Australia and other places. That as far as we can discover from a very small copy of "proceedings," was the scope of this great "Pan-Pacific" gathering, which concluded its enormous business in one day. It talked a lot about Hawaii, and admired Honolulu's harbour, while one gentleman supplied a sort of abridged guide-book to Pacific countries, by telling what happened to you in each place, if you called a man a liar. Otherwise the proceedings seem to have been uninteresting. Other conferences will be held in future years—we hope still at Honolulu.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden, at 2 p m, on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

THE line between Nankan and Merzi on the Mu Valley section has been completely rectified and trains are now running through.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th May, 1911, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1910, of 420,874 maunds, and Rs. 78,513 in the earnings.

THE *Tribune* learns that by the intervention of Captain Harris, Commanding Officer of Tank and Mr. Copeland, Deputy Commissioner, the grievances of Hindus of Tank against the orders issued by the Nawab has been largely removed.

A STATEMENT of reported plague deaths in the Bombay Presidency and Native States for the month of April, 1911, shows a general abatement of the disease as compared with the totals for the preceding month. Ahmedabad District had 36 deaths as against 128; Kaira only 246 compared with 528; East Khandesh 147; against 490; Nasik 68 against 245; Satara 86 against 346, and Dharwar 402 against 921. While the Kolaba District registered 202 deaths compared with 201 in the previous month. In the Native States, Baroda recorded 560 deaths against 727, but in the Kathiawar Agency an increase was made from 123 to 187 deaths. This gives a total of 3,014 deaths, compared with 5,708 deaths. The seaports of the Presidency showed an increase in April, Bombay having 1,296 deaths compared with 872 in the previous month and Karachi 1,199 deaths against 490. Navanagar had 319 deaths compared with 4 in the previous month. This gives a total of 3,091 deaths compared with 1,464 in the preceding month.

HIS Majesty's battleship "Camperdown," which was built and equipped at a cost of £769,993 and completed for sea in 1887, is to be sold out of the Royal Navy on July 11.

THE Railway Commission have decided that the Postmaster-General must pay the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company's managing committee £30,000 a year for carrying the mails between Dover and Calais.

FROM the Clyde shipyards last month the launches totalled 91,500 tons, which is 30,000 tons higher than that of the best previous May on record. It has only once before been exceeded—in June, 1906, when the total was over 120,000 tons.

THE International Telegraphic Commission has recommended a reduction of 50 per cent. on the present charges for long-distance messages transmitted by cable in plain language. The recommendation is to be communicated to the various Governments represented on the Commission.

IN recognition of their arduous services, the officers and men of H.M.S. "Cyacinth," which was paid off in mail week after arduous operations for the suppression of gun-running in the Persian Gulf, were granted an extra seven days' leave beyond the foreign service leave to which they we were entitled.

A copy of the original mould of Robespierre's head at Mme. Tussaud's is to be presented to the Carnavalat Museum, Paris, by the proprietors of the London waxwork exhibition. The Carnavalat Museum already possesses a head of Robespierre, but this has been proved to be spurious, and Lord Redesdale is said to have convinced M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, that the original was at Mme. Tussaud's.

The Acting French War Minister, M. Jean Cruppi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 24th May sent the following telegram to General Moinier :—"I have this evening received your telegram announcing your arrival at Fez. I am happy to send you, your officers and your soldiers, the warm congratulations of the Government of the Republic. This brilliant success has been won, thanks to the endurance and the valour of your troops, and thanks to the prudence of your arrangements. By delivering the foreign colonies in Fez you have fulfilled in the most happy way the duty which was incumbent upon France."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LADY DUDLEY INJURED.

Poaching by Dutchmen.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 5.

THE Governor-General's motor car was early on Friday morning, jammed between two moving tram-cars in Oxford-street, almost opposite the Victoria Barracks gates at Sydney. The car was badly damaged, Lady Dudley, who was in the car, having a providential escape from death. Fortunately, however, her Excellency escaped with a shaking and a few bruises. Lady Dudley frequently visits Bronte, and invariably proceeds thither by motor. The car turned into Oxford-street, and was going up Barrack Hill when the driver attempted to cross between two trams which were proceeding in opposite directions, one up the hill in the direction of Bondi and the other coming down the hill bound for the city. Both trams were at the moment travelling slowly. The driver of the car, when about halfway across the track, realised that a collision was imminent, and threw in his top gear. The large 50-horse-power car leaped forward, but could not clear the on-coming tram cars. The drivers of the two cars immediately applied their emergency brakes, but all to no avail for with a violent crash the large car was jammed between two trams. So securely was it wedged in that the trams had to be backed away from the scene of the accident before the wrecked car could be removed. The force of the collision was such that when the first tram struck one side of the car, Lady Dudley was hurled violently from her seat and bumped up against the opposite side. Immediately afterwards the other tram struck the car, again throwing Her Excellency against the other side of the car. Lady Dudley, although considerably shaken and upset, was quite calm immediately after the accident. Detective Paul Vincent, who was a passenger on the tram for Bondi, hastened to her assistance, and, calling a cab, handed Her Excellency into it and instructed the driver to drive back to Government House. The cabin of the motor car was dented in and the glass of the windows broken. The steps on both sides of the car were cut through, and it seems almost certain that but for the prompt action of the two tramway drivers in applying the emergency brakes the car would have been cut in two. The chauffeur was uninjured.

THE FEDERAL LAND TAX.

After five days' argument, the full bench of the High Court reserved its decision to-day, in the case in which Frank Osborne, of Sydney, sought a declaration that the land tax legislation passed by the Federal Parliament last session was invalid. The points touched on related principally to those sections of the Constitution which regulate the rights of the two Houses in respect to money Bills. Some interesting points of distinction were drawn between those sections which govern the procedure between the two Houses and which, in the words of Mr. Duffy, K.C., are spent bullets. When a Bill passes into law and those provisions which impose duties of interpretation on the Court come up, as a rule, their Honours, all of whom had a hand in framing the Constitution, display complete judicial ignorance of what was in the minds of those who were engaged in that work, but to-day argument as to the different terms employed in reference to proposed laws elicited from the Chief Justice the smilling admission that the subject was not entirely new to him. There were, he said, certain rights and privileges reposed in the respective Houses of Parliament by the Constitution in respect to which the Houses themselves were the only guardians of their rights. What would happen if either House slept on its rights might be too awful to contemplate, but it was not for the Court to interfere. There were, however, other mandatory provisions which neither House could violate without incurring the penalty of having their legislation declared void. One of those was Section 55 of the Constitution and the Chief Justice unhesitatingly said that argument had only remove any lingering doubt he had had that it was the duty of the Court to see that no Bill imposing taxation should deal with more than one subject. As to whether the Land Tax Acts came under that prohibition, no final opinion was, however, expressed. That point with all others raised was reserved for decision which will be given later in a written judgment.

POACHING IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS.

The seizure by the gunboat "Gayundah" of two vessels off the north-west coast of Australia in the culmination of a determined policy by the Federal Government to prevent unauthorised foreign vessels engaging in pearl fishing, trepang, and other industries. The "Gayundah" went on her secret mission some months ago, as it had been frequently reported that foreign vessels which did not comply with the Australian laws were to be seen off the coast. The most specific instructions were given to the "Gayundah's" commander, as it was realised that the position was fraught with international possibilities. The question of what is to be done with the vessels is now under consideration. The Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) has made the following statement:—"It is evident that the unauthorised visits of vessels manned by the Eastern crews, apart from the loss to the revenue by their failure to pay duty on dutiable goods consumed in our waters, is a source of danger, since there are no quarantine supervision and no safeguards against the introduction of contagious disease and undesirable aliens. Probably for two or three centuries or more, Malay proas have visited the northern coast of Australia. A few years ago attention was drawn to this, and a warning was given that they should in future report at Fort Darwin or Thursday Island. This for a time led to a cessation of their visits, but there is reason to suppose that they have resumed trading and still ignore the requirements of the laws of Australia. Further west, on the north coast of Western Australia, very clear evidence has been shown of a large amount of poaching by vessels from the east which never report to the Customs or comply with our health laws. It was, therefore, decided that the gunboat should patrol the coast from Thursday Island to Geraldton on the Western Australian coast, and visit a very large extent of Commonwealth waters, from which hitherto there has been practically an absence of Commonwealth authority. It was fully anticipated that we would find vessels illegally trading on the coast, and it is hoped that the present steps will lead to a proper recognition of the Commonwealth laws in the future. The "Gayundah," a twin-screw steamer of 360 tons, is in command of Commander G. A. H. Curtis, the Naval Commandant of Queensland. The Naval Department has received a telegram from Commander Curtis, in which he states that the "Gayundah" reached Broome on May 29, with two Dutch schooners in tow. They were found off Scot Reef engaged in trepang and trocas fishing within Australian waters. The schooners were handed over to the Customs authorities at Broome, and they will arrange and conduct any legal proceedings that may be decided on.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Owing to criticism of the inactivity of the Federal Government in regard to initiating a policy for the development of the Northern Territory, the Acting Minister says he refused to sanction the subsidy to the Walter Bell exploration party, because the expedition appeared to be purely a mining venture. The foundations of a policy had, he contends, been laid for future management on proper lines. Mr. W. S. Campbell, formerly Director of Agriculture in New South Wales, had been engaged to inspect the country, with a view to selecting sites for experimental farms. In a few weeks Dr. Basedow, the Chief Protector of Aborigines, would be at work. There would also be appointed in about a fortnight two medical officers and two assistant inspectors, a superintendent of railways and a civil engineer, a chief stock inspector, and three additional policemen. A foreman carpenter had been selected to repair Government buildings, and two other carpenters were also to be appointed. A contract had been let to repair some wells on the stock routes. A new well was to be put down north of Charlotte Waters, and another at "Kelly's," south of Tennant's Creek. Boring for artesian water was contemplated. The Northern Territory is estimated to be costing the Commonwealth £1,100 a day.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT ARE DOING.

The Acting Minister of External Affairs, makes the follwing statement of the Government's intentions with regard to the Northern Territory:—"Since the transfer of the Territory to the Commonwealth in January last, eleven ordinances have been issued dealing with its development. A special branch to deal with the affairs of the Territory had been established in connection with the Department of External Affairs, and a lands officer has been appointed. This officer has been engaged in ascertaining whether the lesses have complied with the stocking regulations and in other matters connected with the collection of rents and control of lands already settled. Premises have been taken where maps and plans will be available for inspection by those desirous of obtaining information about Northern Territory lands, and where records of titles may be kept. "In connection with mining, steps have been taken to extend the facilities to prospectors. A tin-dredging ordinance has been issued, and two mining fields have been proclaimed. Maps and plans have been examined to select areas within which attempts to settle population might be made. Reports are being obtained so that a definite scheme of land classification may be undertaken. This will give information as to the best means of giving settlers areas which they will be able to turn to profitable account. The curator of the Darwin Botanic Gardens will attend a conference in Java to get information concerning tropical agriculture and regarding the most up-to-date methods of treating sisal hemp and other tropical crops. Harvesting implements and machinery have been sent to the Territory and placed at the disposal of local farmers engaged in the cultivatoin of rice. Reports to hand indicate that this crop may be harvested by modern harvesting machinery, so that the cultivation of upland rice may become an important and profitable industry. "It has been decided to establish experimental and demonstration farms to test the possibility of carrying on various forms of closer settlement farming in different parts, and of replacing with more nutritious grasses and fodder plants the course, reedy growths of the coastal sections, in order that cattle bred on the higher lands may be brought down to the coast and fattened for slaughter at the chilling works which the Government propose to establish in due course. An expert in the Territory has also been instructed to select sites for farms on which experiments in the improvement of buffalo and evolution of special breeds of cattle suited to local conditions may be undertaken. It is intended to establish farms for horse-breeding and a stock inspector will be appointed to investigate stock diseases in the Terroitry and advise concerning breeding establishments. The retail freights on stud stock imported for the bona-fide use of settlers have been reduced by half. Consideration has been given to the advisableness of the construction of an additional length of railway to extend the line from Pine Creek to the Katherine River to open up an extra area of fine country. The matter has been deferred pending the appointment of a successor to the present Superintendent of Railways, which will be made in a few days. Contracts for sinking wells on the overland stock route have been let, and the Director-General of Works has now before him plans for the erection of additional wharfs and roads to facilitate shipments of live cattle for Darwin. Approval has been given for the construction of roads to newly-proclaimed goldfields and for the sinking of wells. Two equipped exploring parties are now at work or on their way, and valuable reports are expected from them by the end of August."

THE BANK NOTE ISSUE.

Perhaps no legislative Act of the present Federal Government has come in for more hearty criticism than its decision to take over the bank-note issue. Gloomy and lugubrious prophecies were indulged in by those who, either on account of business, interests or political inclination, were opposed to the proposal, and all manner of terrible consequences were prognosticated. Upholders of the principle of Government control, however, remained unshaken in their opinion that nothing of a cataclysmic nature will occur in Australian finance in consequence of the circulation of Commonwealth notes in place of the paper money, issued by private banks, has been proved to be well grounded, and is being borne out daily by the facts. There is, nevertheless, at least one weakness in the Federal Note Act as assented to last session by the Commonwealth Parliament, and this was pointed out this week by Mr. W. Neill in an address to members of the South Australian Institue of Accountants. After July 1, he said, the Act would be in full operation all over Australia, and the various banks would be forbidden to issue notes of their own circulation. The strength of the Australian bank-note was unassailable, as against the 3 1-4 million pounds worth of notes in circulation there was £150,000,000 in bank assets, including £30,000,000 in coin and bullion. The Australian Commonwealth note would have much of the strength of the present bank-note, as it was provided that there must be a reserve in gold of at least 25 per cent. up to £7,000,000 of notes in circulation, and above that, pound for pound, but the weakness of the Act lay in the fact that the Commonwealth note was convertible only at the seat of Government in the present instance in Melbourne. The effect of the Act, therefore, would be to penalise note holders elsewhere in Australia than in Melbourne. In the event of the banks having their full stock of Commonwealth notes, a holder desirous of converting notes into gold would be obliged either to bear the cost of transmission to Melbourne or accept a discount for the conversion of the paper currency. To that extent, therefore, there would be depreciation on the face value of the note. The Act, said Mr. Neill, had its good points, and should receive their loyal support, but a mistake was made in regarding Australia as one State instead of six, and an effort should be made to secure an amendment of the measure so as to secure convertibility of the Commonwealth note in all the capital cities of the Commonwealth.

A.

ARYA VYSYA CONFERENCE.

The President's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

The fifth Arya Vysya Conference opened in Madras yesterday, when about 500 delegates attended. The President elect, Mr. M. Chengalraya Chetty, retired Deputy Commissioner in Mysore, arrived yesterday morning from Bangalore, and was accorded a warm reception.

The Conference was opened in the afternoon at Suddar's at Mylapore, and a feature of the proceedings, which were opened with a prayer to God was the presence on the platform of a fair number of ladies.

Mr. S. Aiyanna Chetty, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered an address of welcome. The entire proceedings were held in the Telugu language.

Mr. Chengalraya Chetty was voted to the chair and delivered his inaugural address in which he referred to the approaching Coronation of the King-Emperor and asked all present to join with him in offering a prayer to God for the uninterrupted continuance of the British Raj. He then referred to the poverty of the community and dilated upon causes that led to it and stated that it was to a great extent due to their own neglect and carelessness, by which they had allowed merchandise which was once entirely in their own hands, to pass into the hands of foreigners. He refuted the allegations very often made against them, both in papers and elsewhere, that they were not Vysyas and explained how they had come to be called Komaties. Ignorance, he said, prevailed amongst them to a great extent and to expel this, education was wanted—education not only for their boys but for their girls

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DOUBLE PAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX.

Suggestion from General Botha.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

According to the official report of Friday afternoon's sitting of the Imperial Conference, General Botha urged that persons with small incomes resident in the Dominions should only pay the difference between the British and Colonial income taxes. This would stimulate the investment of British capital in the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the abolition of double income tax would involve a loss of two million pounds, another penny and later twopence on the income tax for residents in Britain. It was impossible to face this, at any rate so soon after the great struggle of 1909-10.

General Botha's proposal, Mr. Lloyd George said, would not involve a large amount, and might be considered. He would ascertain its effect and communicate his decision later.

Question of Death Duties.

Dealing with death duties, General Botha urged that the present system seriously interfered with the investment of British capital in South Africa. He suggested charging duties on companies only in the country, in which they were registered.

Mr. Lloyd George said the concession would cost two and a quarter million pounds. The existing system applied to thirty-five colonies and was generally satisfactory, although it did not appear to work well in South Africa. But if companies wanted to take advantage of the British market, it was only fair that they should pay for it.

Mr. Malan asked Mr. Lloyd George to consider General Botha's suggestion in connection with death duties, as well as income tax.

Mr. Lloyd George promised to do so, but said it was rather a different matter.

POLITICAL CRIME IN INDIA.

English Press Criticism.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The *Times*, discussing the verdict of the Dacca Assessors, the murder of Mr. Ashe, and Howrah and Khulna cases, asks the reasons for all this muddle. The journal says that the first is unquestionably weakness and inefficiency of the Bengal High Court. The second is hostility between Courts and police. The third is evident determination of the Indian Government to have the country suitably white washed by the end of the year. This, the *Times* says, is a most dangerous and unwise course. No amount of excellent intention and praiseworthy desire to accomplish political window-dressing can take the place of vigorous determination to rule with firmness and repress political crime.

The *Daily News* says that the Dacca acquittal marks the end of a policy which the Governments of the Bengals have been pursuing with results most disastrous to British prestige. Two events of grave import, the paper says, emerge from the trials. Firstly, that the Government has been abominably served by the police and law officers. Secondly, that vast sums of public money have been wasted in prosecutions which, beside being futile, appear to support a suspicion of vindictiveness.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

During the aviation circuit race, the aeroplane of the aviator, M. Landron, was ignited in mid-air by an explosion of petrol, at Chateau Thierry. He fell amid a blazing mass and was burned to death.

A competitor, Lieutenant Gobert, fell at Villers and was severely injured.

While a novice was flying at Budapest, he descended among the crowd and a girl was decapitated by the propeller.

LORD CREWE AT THE INDIAN CAMP.

LONDON JUNE 19.

Lord Crewe inspected the camp at Hampton Court yesterday afternoon, Lord Roberts had earlier visited the camp, conversing freely with the Native Officers.

RACING.

Result of Grand Steeplechase.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The result of the Grand Steeplechase was:—

Blaguer	1
Cheshire Cat	2
Lutteur III	3

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" left for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day with the English mails of the 9th instant.

The s. s. "Moldavia" left at 1 p. m. with mails for Colombo and Australia.

While cruising between Alhucemas and Melilla, on the 23rd May, the Spanish gunboat "Don Alvaro de Bazan" was hotly fired on by Moors from the coast. At the time the crew were engaged in hoisting on board a boat which had just returned from searching a Moorish sailing vessel in Betoya Bay, which was suspected of carrying arms. The gunboat opened a fire which quickly dispersed the Moors. Afterwards she steamed to Melilla to report the affair. It is stated that the deck of the gunboat bears the marks of 80 bullets, but there were no casualties on board.

THE CORONATION.

Decorations of Route Nearly Complete.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION PROGRAMME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The streets are already thronged with crowds gazing at the decorations which are now approaching completion. The past week's trickling rill of picturesque representatives of foreign courts yesterday began to swell into a brilliant stream of princely pilgrims and gold-laced envoys who with their suites aggregate a small army. To-day the flood reaches its height, the majority of the guests arriving before night.

On Thursday there will be three separate processions, escorted by the Horse Guards. The first will consist of fourteen carriages, containing the Royal and other representatives. The second will consist of five carriages, containing the Prince of Wales and Royalties. The third will be Their Majesties' procession, and will consist of a state coach, preceded and followed by an imposing succession of military and naval dignitaries, equerries, Royal personages on horse-back, and court functionaries, with escorts of Colonial and Indian Cavalry, in addition to the Horse Guards and Life Guards. Lord Kitchener will ride immediately behind Their Majesties.

The cortege of Friday's Royal progress, however, will be far longer, more spectacular and more replete with Imperial significance. It will be headed by a Colonial procession, including the Malay Sultans and with detachments of Colonial troops between each carriage. General Botha will be in the second carriage with Sir Joseph Ward.

An Indian procession of eight Princes in carriages follows, headed by the Indian military representatives and volunteers.

Finally, will come the King's procession, including, in addition to Thursday's components, extensive military and naval contingents, Foreign Military Attaches, and deputations from His Majesty's foreign regiments.

The Indian Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the King, the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Idar, Kuch Behar and Bikanir, will immediately precede Their Majesties.

THE DOMINION PREMIERS.

Treated as Royal Guests.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Dominion Premiers are now the Royal guests and are attended by Royal footmen, coachmen and chauffeurs.

A Committee of the Houses of Commons and Lords gave a luncheon of welcome, to-day, to the representatives of the Dominion Parliaments in Westminster Hall. Lord Rosebery presided. Premiers, delegates and other overseas parliamentarians attended the magnificent and historic gathering.

CLIFTON LAND CASE.

Appeal Court Declines to Interfere.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 19.

Mr. Pratt, Judical Commissioner, and Mr. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner, passed order to-day on a reference made by the District Magistrate, Karachi, asking the Judicial Commissioner's Court to revise the order of the City Magistrate of Karachi, discharging Doctor Kaka and Framroze E. Panthakey, the two accused in the Clifton Land Case. The Judges declined to interfere and ordered the record and proceedings in the case to be returned to the District Magistrate. As to Doctor Kaka they held with the City Magistrate who heard the evidence in the case, that Doctor Kaka, did not know that the reasons given by the Municipality were false and he did not embody them in a letter to the Commissioner in Sindh with a view to create a false impression and he was not acting dishonestly. As to Framroze, they held that although it was no doubt his moral duty to take the first opportunity to correct the false impression which he must have known was being given to the Commissioner in Sindh, his silence at the Municipal meeting was not criminal unless he was under legal obligation to speak. It was not suggested that there was any such legal duty.

MIRGI BAZAR DACOITY CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPORE, JUNE 19.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Sessions Judge in the Mirgi Bazar Political Dacoity Case. The dacoity occurred on the 6th December last in the shop of Bishendayal Agarwala, when he and his nephew were shot, the latter subsequently died in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

One of the accused turned approver and two others confessed, but retracted their confession in the Sessions Court. The Judge convicted and sentenced all the nine accused to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 19.

The *Civil and Military Gazette's* Shiraz correspondent, writing on the 21st May, says that the situation is unchanged. Kawam remains in Bast with His Britannic Majesty's Consul Mr. Knox, and is not likely to be up to any mischief. There is said to be a distinct coldness between the Governor-General and Solat over the Kawam affair, the latter probably hopes that England will secure him safe conduct out of the country. There is a growing belief that Teheran has dismissed or will dismiss Solat from the post of Ilkhani of Kashgais and his elder brother, Zargham, has been appointed to the post. In that case there will be a return of troublous time and Kawam will be released.

THE MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

Further Details of the Crime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, JUNE 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashe travelled in a first-class compartment from Tinnevelly. At the Junction station, Mr. Ashe alighted for a short walk, leaving Mrs. Ashe in the carriage. While Mr. Ashe was walking up and down the platform, the Vakil pulled out a six-chambered revolver from his coat pocket and deliberately shot at Mr. Ashe, who fell to the ground and died soon after. The assassin is alleged to have travelled in a second-class compartment of the same train. In his company was a young Brahmin aged about 20 years. After the commission of the crime, the murderer made his way to the railway station lavatory whither he was followed by Government railway police. The murderer first discharged four shots in the air and then shot himself through the throat, dying almost instantaneously.

MURDERER'S ACQUAINTANCE UNTRACED.

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

Mr. Cardozo, Superintendent of the Government Railway Police, left on the same day for the scene of the occurrence. In the early hours of yesterday morning, the Government Railway Police, at Egmore station, received a telegraphic message from Tinnevelly railway station describing the young Brahmin, who was in the company with the murderer at the time of the murder. The description given was that he was five feet, five inches in height and of brown complexion and and he was likely to make his way to Madras. No name was given. On the arrival of the Madura Express and Tuticorin Boat Mail at Egmore, the police searched all the carriages of both trains, but the man wanted was not found.

TINNEVELLY JUNE, 19.

The town appears to be perfectly quiet and the greatest indignation is felt by everybody at the dastardly deed. The murder seems to have been deliberately planned and premeditated. The second-class ticket found on the assassin shows that he took the same train with Mr. and Mrs. Ashe for Maniyachi, so that it is clear he must have been watching Mr. Ashe's movements. The body of the assassin was publicly exposed for identification on the afternoon of the occurrence, and again till noon the following day at the hospital before interment, but nobody came forward to identify it. A photograph of the murderer was taken, and the police have gone to Sencotta, where they expect to obtain some clue.

NO MOTIVE ASSIGNED.

There is nothing known as yet as to the motive for the murder. The assassin was accompanied by another man, also a Brahmin. This man was seen standing close to the murderer, when the crime was committed, but ran away immediately. A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the Sub-Collector, Mr. Cox, to any person giving information to the Magistrate, which may lead to the arrest of this man. He is described as being 20 years of age and wearing a Brahminical thread. He had a white cloth tied round his waist in Malyali fashion, with a lace cloth over his shoulder and a cropped head. He was last seen running north from the Maniyachi railway station.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Twigg arrived here yesterday afternoon and is expected to stay here a few days, watching the course of events.

Mr. Cardozo, Superintendent of Railway Police, arrived here yesterday morning, and is carrying out investigations at Maniyachi. Mr. Hamilton, D. S. P. and Mr. Venkoba Rao, Deputy Superintendent C. I. D., with the local police, are doing all that can possibly be done to get at the bottom of the crime, and further developments are anxiously awaited. Mr. P. B. Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General, C. I. D. (Railway), is expected here to-night.

TINNEVELLY, JUNE 19.

The following is another account of the murder of Mr. Ashe:—

Mr. Ashe was proceeding to Kodaikanal with his wife, who had arrived from England barely a week ago, to see his children and while sitting in his compartment awaiting the Madras mail train, a Brahmin, thirty years old, boarded the compartment in which Mr. and Mrs. Ashe were seated. Seeing a stranger on the footboard of his car Mr. Ashe rose from his seat and ordered the man out when the assailant whipped out a revolver and shot him while he tried to hit him with his mat. The weapon with which the dead was committed was a small six chambered pistol of Belgian make, rather an uncommon specimen. The bullet punctured the liver and Mr. Ashe fell into the arms of his wife and sank rapidly and never regained consciousness. A Mahomedan chaprasy of the Collector, who was hard by grappled with the assailant who managed to escape from his grip, after hitting him in the eye. He then went straight into the latrine and a few minutes later committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth. This incident took place at a time when three trains arrive on the platform and the confusion that prevailed could better be imagined than described.

Mr. Mansfield of the Madura Company, who was a passenger to Nagapatam, hurried to the scene of the tragedy and the return train to Tinnevelly was promptly despatched with Mr. Ashe in charge of Mr. Mansfield and a railway apothecary, but the unfortunate gentleman expired before the train reached Gansaikondan. The corpse of the assassin was also conveyed to Tinnevelly by the return train, where a photograph was taken for the purpose of identification. Dr. Ramarao, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, held an inquest touching the death of Mr. Ashe. From the railway station the body was removed to the Collector's bungalow and from there the funeral procession started in the evening. The funeral was attended by a large number of the unfortunate gentleman's friends and many respectable natives of the station, many were moved to tears.

No motive of the crime could yet be ascertained. The youth who was seen in company of the assassin at the time of the murder has not been arrested yet. He was last seen running away northwards from the Maniyachi railway station. The police are making vigorous enquiries.

OOTACAMUND, JUNE 19.

The Madras Government has issued the following Press Note :—

The Governor-in-Council has received with profound sorrow the painful intelligence of the death at the hand of an assassin of Mr. Robert William D'Estcourt Ashe, Collector and District Magistrate of Tinnevelly. Mr. Ashe was an officer of marked capacity, sound judgment, and broad sympathies, and, by his death the State has lost a most valuable public servant. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to offer his deepest sympathy to Mrs. Ashe and the members of her family in the terrible bereavement that has befallen them.

The Madras Government is offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for any information that will lead to the arrest of any accomplice or accom

Messages of Condolence.

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

Madras mourns the dastardly assassination of Mr. Ashe whose able administration in various districts of that presidency is remembered. Numerous messages of condolence were received by Mrs. Ashe and the following is one of them. "The Literary Association of Cocanada deeply deplores the tragic end of Mr. Ashe whose impartial administration as a Collector in 1908 of Godavery he people still remember with gratitude, and offers its heartfelt condolence to his widow in her sad bereavement."

PERINTALMANNA, JUNE 19.

The following message has been sent to the Collector of Malabar:—"Please inform the Government that Perintalmanna public have heard with indignation the news of the Tinnevelly tragedy and assure you of their loyal support and hearty co-operation in preventing anarchical tendencies reaching Malabar."

PALAMCOTTAH, JUNE 19.

The Municipal Council, in a special meeting, this morning, recorded its sorrow and indignation at the dastardly murder of its beloved Collector, Mr. R. W. D. E. Ashe and resolved to convey its deepest sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family in their terrible loss. The Municipal office, shops and bazars were closed to-day and the procession arranged by the Municipality for the 22nd instant in honour of the Coronation has been abandoned. Mr. Ashe was so popular with all castes and creeds, that the whole town is in general mourning.

TINNEVELLY, JUNE 19.

The masters and pupils of the Church Mission College, Tinnevelly, deeply deplore and strongly condemn the atrocious murder of Mr. Ashe, their popular Collector, and respectfully beg to express their profound grief and to convey their heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Ashe and her children in their sad bereavement. The College closed to-day in memory of the late lamented Collector.

The members of the Tinnevelly Club, Vanuarpet, having closed the Club yesterday and assembled in a meeting at the Club premises to-day, passed the following resolution.—"We place on record our deep sense of indignation and sorrow at the dastardly assassination of Mr. Ashe, the Collector of Tinnevelly, honorary member of this Club, and beg to offer our sincere and respectful sympathy to Mrs. Ashe in her sad bereavement."

MURDER OF A WOMAN.

A Brahmin Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The Calcutta police have arrested a Brahmin from Benares, named Mahadeosukur in connection with the murder of a fortnight ago of a woman in Muchipara. The man is said to have made a confession implicating another man who has absconded.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

Visit to Glass Factory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke intends visiting the Talegaon Glass Factory to-morrow afternoon.

The Provincial Co-operative Conference will begin its sittings at the Council Hall here on Friday when His Excellency the Governor will preside.

MOHESHPORE COAL COMPANY.

To be Wound Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Harrington, Mr. Zorab applied on behalf of the Jumoni Coal Company for an order to wind up the Moheshpore Coal Company on the ground that the latter Company was unable to pay its debts. The Moheshpore Coal Company, counsel said, were tenants of the Jumoni Coal Company of two mouzas under an indenture of lease and the Jumoni Coal Company had reserved royalties of Rs. 2,500 a quarter. The Moheshpore Company had been unable to pay their dues for three quarters and Rs. 7,500 was due to the Jumoni Company from the Moheshpore Company. His Lordship ordered notice to be issued in the usual course.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

The Burma Agricultural and Co-operative Conference is to be held at Mandalay from July 18th to 21st. It will be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor after the annual general meeting of Upper Burma Co-operation Central Bank, Ltd. Papers are to be read by the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, the Director of Agriculture and leading co-operators. On the 20th and 21st subjects will be discussed by different sub-committees.

THE LATE MR. OHN GHINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

The body of the late Mr. U. Ohn Ghine, C. I. S., is being brought by the Bibby Line steamer "Worcestershire" which left Liverpool on the 18th instant and is due here on 16th July.

S. S. "BHAMO."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

Advices received from the home office of the Patrick Henderson Line by Messrs. Bullock Bros. and Co. to-day, state that the "Bhamo" on being floated was found to be making no water and that instead of returning home she would in all probability proceed direct to Rangoon with her cargo.

Mr. George Bell, Chief of Police at Red Deer, in Alberta, was fatally shot by a masked highwayman on June 1.

POLICE INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

Tragedy at Mymensingh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSINGH, JUNE 19.

A sub-inspector of police, Babu Raj Kumar Roy, of the Criminal Investigation Department, was shot dead last night when he was about to enter his house, after an evening stroll.

Suresh Babu, a court sub-inspector, was with him at the time. Several bullets pierced the former's body and death was instantaneous. The District Magistrate, with the Superintendent of Police, hurried immediately to the spot to hold an enquiry. It is said that the assailants were three in number. No trace of them has yet been found.

DACCA, JUNE 19.

Information has reached here that a C. I. D. Inspector has been shot dead at Mymensingh last night near the police station. The deceased received a shot in his forehead. The assassin is at large.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Outline of Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The Delhi Coronation programme, now under consideration, is understood to be as follows:—

The Royal Party will arrive at Delhi on the 7th December when there will be a State entry. The King will receive an address and a deputation of Indians on the Ridge. On the 8th and 9th he will receive visits from Ruling Chiefs, Sunday will be free from ceremony. On the 11th there will be a garden party in the Fort and display by massed bands with fireworks in the evening. On the 12th will be held the Coronation Durbar, followed by a State Dinner and a reception in the King's Camp. On the 13th are the polo finals and an investiture. On the 14th, a military review. On the 15th, military races and sports followed by the reception of Indian and Volunteer officers, the 16th will mark the date of the Royal departure.

The Queen will rest at Agra while the King shoots in Nepaul.

Sir Donald Robertson has been deputed in London to receive the application of guests who wish to attend the Durbar.

LATER.

An official programme of the functions in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar will be issued in August. Meanwhile, the programme which has been already wired this day is only provisional, and it is understood alterations will be made in it.

Calcutta Children's Durbar Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

With a view to associate the school children in and around Calcutta, with the Royal demonstrations on the occasion of the Royal visit to this city, the *Indian Daily News* has opened a fund called the "Children's Durbar Fund." The purpose of the fund is to provide conveyances and refreshments for the children and teachers of the various schools so that they may be presented to Their Majesties, the King and Queen, on the Maidan on a date and at a time to be arranged with the committee in charge of the reception festivities in Calcutta. This fund is to be applied equally to all creeds and nationalities. It is expected that a vast crowd of children will be massed on the Maidan in charge of their masters and teachers, and will sing "God save the King." On this occasion, it is thought that nothing would be more pleasing to Their Majesties than to receive a token from the children in remembrance of their visit. This token or present will be subscribed for by the children and will not possess any great intrinsic value, except the value embodied in the sentiment with which it is given.

SOLID OIL FUEL.

Company Registered in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

A circular has been issued intimating the registration in Burma of a Solid Oil Fuel Company Ltd., with a capital of rupees seven and half lakhs, for the propose of manufacturing solid oil fuel in Burma. A working capital of three and three quarters lakhs of rupees will be subscribed for by a powerful group with large oil interests in Burma and the East, such as the Chairman and Manager of the Burma Oil Company, and Managing Director of the Anglo-Persian Company. The Indian Oil Syndicate has been incorporated with the Fuel Company, which holds patents and rights to apply for patents in respect of a process for the solidification of crude oil and for the combination of solidified oil with waste products.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

Receiver Asked to be Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19

To-day, at the High Court, Mr. Hijm applied before Mr. Justice Harrington on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit, Grossman vs Grossman, for a rule on the defendant to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The counsel said that the parties were carrying on business as gunny brokers under the name of Dunkan Sheriff and Co. Recently a dispute arose and the partnership terminated. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had withdrawn a large sum of money from his share of the business and besides his assets he would get nothing. His Lordship issued a rule.

PERSIA AND THE SCRIPTURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any one of your numerous readers tell me where the Christian Scriptures begin connection with Persia and her ancient religion, where the connection occurs again, and where it ends?—Yours, etc.,

READER.

NOTES ON THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

An Accepted Advance.

[BY AN EXPERT.]

THE new Factory Act has been passed. So much has been said about it that further comment may, perhaps, be considered the "flogging of a dead horse". No Act ever made has been so perfect as not to admit of the proverbial passage of a coach and four through its vitals, and the present piece of Legislation will, in practice, be found no exception to the rule.

There are so many aspects from which one can view legislation that seeks to control industries that complete satisfaction must necessarily be impossible.

The new Factory Act is accepted as an advance on its predecessor. It has cost many lakhs of rupees to develop. The Septenary will have passed before it comes into effect. Whatever reproach attaches to the Legislature, in its dealings with this measure, precipitation has no share therein.

One radical change has been effected, the necessity of which was quite unproved, viz., the limitation of adult hours of labour. But even this apparently drastic provision has its loophole, and the ordinary normal staff of inspectors will be unable to check abuse. I allude to the qualification of Section 31 as embodied in its Sub-Section 2. Under this inspectors are empowered to approve of shifts that may assuredly nullify the underlying principles of Sections 21, 28 and 31. This system of shifts permits of continuous working without a recess. A similar concession is found in the present Act, but in Bombay Mills (and this article has first in mind the mill industry in this Presidency) it has rarely, if ever, been availed of. It is believed, however, that Bengal Mills without exception, run from starting to stopping time without a break, and in this connection it would be useful to learn how inspectors there check the so-called shifts. The writer has no hesitation in asserting, if his many years' experience in mills at Bombay, stands for anything, that any system of check by which it could be ascertained that a particular set of men were regularly relieved, so that the statutory time was not exceeded is impracticable, certainly impossible with the limited staff of inspectors at Bombay.

This unprecedented element in dealing with adult labour having been forced upon the mill industry, the authorities must be prepared for some counter-move when necessity arises. A revival in the Indian textile trade will be the first incentive. Millowners are scarcely likely to let a chance slide. They will resort to the shift system. Who will comprise the shifts? There is no reserve. The shortage of hands in the textile industry has long since been permanent. Shifts will be made up of the already sweated hands from neighbouring concerns, who for the sake of extra money will be ready enough to work. Thus the principles of the Act in this essential particular will be defeated with impunity. The shift system as applied to the textile industry is fallacious. It panders to the greater of two evils. It is unnecessary. It was only inserted at the onset, it is believed, through representation of the Bengal Mills which, if the natural inference is drawn, are notoriously evil-doers, where the law regarding labour comes in.

The only way to meet sweating is to facilitate rest. This could have been enforced by compulsory closing down of mills after certain periods of working for a long spell—a rest that would be felt—thus automatically restricting the evil.

It will be remembered that the Draft Bill, proposed by the Factory Labour Commission, contained provision for that class of workers known under the English Act as "young persons" to be restricted to a 12-hour working day. It was thought the establishment of this system would, in itself tend automatically, to limit the general hours of working in a mill. Incidentally we are brought face to face with the fact of a "divided house" on this point perhaps the burning question, for we know that the [illegible] was now celebrated article, the "Times of India" was [illegible] a drawing, and became the "fons et origo" of the subsequent action by Government.

The majority of the Factory Labour Commission favoured indirect legislation on this point through the "young person" class; Sir Vithaldas Thakersey considered any departure from present systems regarding adult labour unnecessary, while Dr. Nair emphatically went for direct restriction.

The second draft Bill by the late Mr. Harvey definitely accepted the last-named proposal. It, rejected the establishment of a "young person" class but advocated registration of all workers under the age of 16 years.

Admitted that certain difficulties, peculiar to Indian conditions, stand in the way of a "young person" class, it must be recognised by any one who really knows the "ins and outs" of mill working that young people are quite unfit to work even 12 hours.

From personal observation I have no hesitation in supporting Dr. Nair's views on this point. He noticed instances of physical deterioration among young people. He considered that the jump from 6 to 12 hours a day, when a worker passes the age of 14 too great without definite medical opinion that such young person was physically fit to work the longer period.

When it is considered that these young persons—males especially—enter at this age of transition, an independent domestic stage, which in itself acts as an incentive to wage earning they might readily become the most willing accessories to abuse of the shift system.

The legislature might consistently have gone the "whole hog" in restriction. While not laying any claim to the gift of prophecy, I foresee, in case of necessity, which comes periodically in the history of great industries, that the provisions of Sub-Section 2 (a), and even a portion of 2 (b) of Section 21 will become a handle for grave corruption.

Mr. Harvey's draft Bill provided a desirable amendment to Section 5 (b) of the present Act with regard to the weekly holiday. Under existing arrangements and day preceding, or succeeding by three days, the statutory Sunday holiday could be fixed in lieu of that Sunday. This permitted of a mill working for eleven days without a break, a contingency that was constantly availed of.

The late great Civilian and Administrator named evidently recognised the necessity of a regular weekly break. It would seem that the Factory Labour Commission also accepted the principle. It is not known if it was brought prominently to the notice of either authority that mills periodically evaded the principle by fitting in the two days, i.e., the day preceding a Sunday and the day succeeding a Sunday by 3 days to follow each other. Two days linked together can, by no reasonable argument, be held a proper substitute for a regular weekly rest. It is difficut to understand why this important amendment was in the end upset, and the old bad state of things allowed to stand.

If a weekly holiday is an admitted necessity it should have been made definite and unalterable. Nor was there any necessity to mention any particular day. The law could have provided that every seventh day should be a closed one, the machinery, and appliances incidental to the manufacture of the article having regard of course to exempted industries being silent.

It is doubtful having regard to the person qualification in the several important clauses of the Act, relating to closing down if pre-concerted action on the part of a group of Mills having a common interest could not arrange to run their concerns indefinitely without any stoppage whatsoever.

Section 6 of the present Act lays down that women shall only work in the aggregate eleven hours daily, a period to be interspersed by intervals of rest amounting to 1 1-2 hours, or a proportionately shorter time when the day is less than eleven hours.

The draft Amendment Bill of the Factory Labour Commission permitted a 12-hour day. Mr. Harvey's draft, and the present accepted instrument, reverts to the shorter period. Neither of the three provided for social intervals of rest, the general recess, usual half an hour, being evidently accepted as sufficient for both men and women.

Women, however, are not permitted to work in textile factories before half-past five in the morning, or after seven in the evening. But in ginning factories this rule is relaxed, and with it the sweating, now illegal, but largely resorted to become greatly facilitated. Dr. Nair's note of dissent contained consisted and powerful arguments against any concession with respect to female workers in ginning factories and he quoted several reliable authorities in support of his contentions.

The main reason advanced for the docking of the periods of rest for women in textile mills was that as they were chiefly employed in reeling and winding on piece work, they were free to come and go as they liked. This is all very well in theory. In practice it has been found constantly necessary for mills to risk surprise visits from inspectors on closed days so that reeling departments could be kept in full swing. In ordinary normal times, in yarn producing mills work proceeds at considerable pressure and an operative, to realise a fair wage, must stick closely to her work, which involves in addition to considerable exertion, much care and vigilance.

Under present arrangements the statutory hour-and-a-half's rest is usually a prolongation of the general recess. In a few mills it has been the custom to spread it over the day in spells of fifteen minutes, exclusive of that recess. A come-and-go-as-you-like-system in dull times may be winked at by a Manager. When business is brisk even the reeler on so-called piece work is under obligation to "keep going." The work of both power and hand reeling is continuous. There are no spells like those afforded in attendance on ordinary spinning machinery.

Admitting that reeling rooms are usually airy and comfortable to work in (though places set apart for this process do exist that are a reproach to the industry) no case seemed made out to justify the abolition of additional rest for women, whose duties, it may be incidentally but briefly mentioned, are not altogether confined to reeling, but, in a minor degree, comprise work in many Mills on spinning frames.

The new Act regarding the employment of children lays down a limit in the aggregate of six hours in a textile mill, and seven hours in a non-textile concern. It also makes certification for age and fitness compulsory. In the present Act neither were imperative, though in practice child workers, in the Bombay Presidency, were almost universally certified for age.

In the present Act, children can work 6 1-2 hours without intermission. Under the new dispensation they can only work six, a period fixed to fit in with the provision of Section 21. This led to some controversy among Bengal Mill owners who wanted the 6 1-2 hour limit retained. It speaks well for the spirit of the majority of those engaged in the final revision that they strongly resisted the concession.

Six hours is quite long enough for any child to work. The physical test, which under the new Act becomes imperative, should weed out many who are unfit to work half that time. The duties to which these children are put are by no means secure, and the latent energy and power of endurance many of them display is little short of remarkable.

Cases are not uncommon where children take up duty in two mills, working a morning shift in one and a later shift in another. To facilitate this they are certified and registered in both mills. The present system of registration is of no use in counteracting abuse of this kind, and local Governments, who are empowered to prescribe the form will find it necessary under the new order of things, if efficiency is desired, to inaugurate some well thought-out scheme of registration to deal with such irregularities.

In this connection it may be found advisable to abolish the "thumb impression" test introduced a few years ago. It is believed this test could never answer any useful purpose, unless all concerned were adept both at recording and deciphering these marks. Certainly, as a prompt and ready method of identification, the test is useless.

The Factory Labour Commission decided that certification was badly done, a fact that seems proved to the hilt by cases that occur of the same children being passed in two different classes in two different mills by the same surgeon within a few days of each other.

Certification and registration must be made matters of more importance before child labour can be properly controlled.

The appointment of a full time certifying surgeon, a matter decided on, should effect immediate improvement in several ways. It will tend for one thing to synchronize ideas on the question of age between Inspectors, on which they now seem to disagree, at times to the discomfiture of mill authorities.

The new Act bears one very objectionable Clause, viz, Sub-Section 2 of 7 which makes it imperative for a certifying surgeon to give written reasons for refusal to grant a token of fitness. Neither, of the Factory Labour draft is such a stipulation found. It seems to be an unjustifiable provision tending to detract from the unfettered position a medical man should at all times retain. If reasons were considered necessary they should have been available only under appeal, and to the direct controlling power of the Factory Department, whose decision should be final.

(To be concluded.)

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Gathering of Schoolchildren.

THE following note has been issued by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, as general secretary to the Royal Visit Fund :—

Their Majesties the King-Emperor of India and the Queen-Empress having consented to accord their presence at a gathering of the schoolchildren of Bombay, the Royal Visit Fund have obtained the permission of Government to the gathering being held on the Oval, should that be considered to be the most suitable place for it. The children of all recognised schools in Bombay (including orphanages), will be invited to attend. It is proposed also to invite the children of these schools to be present during the Royal Procession on the 2nd of December, and stands along the course of the route will be provided for them. The Managers, or Headmasters or Head mistress of all aided schools and orphanages are requested to send as soon as possible to the General Secretary of the Fund, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the numbers, showing boys and girls separately, who are likely to attend on both occasions with the number of teachers, male and female being shown separately, who will be available to accompany the children. The Schools Committee of the Corporation will be asked to supply the information for Municipal schools. It will not be possible to arrange for schools, whose numbers are not reported by the 15th July.

It is proposed that on the occasion of the children' gathering, verses of the National Anthem should be sung in English, Guzarati, Marathi and Urdu. In order to give facilities for training and rehearsal, and thereby to ensure a good quality of singing, the Childrens' Entertainment Sub-Committee will select one school for each language, the children of which will sing the verse in that language.

THE CORONATION.

Invitations have been issued by the members of the Young Men's Mahommedan Association to celebrate the King's Coronation on Thursday at the Anjuman Islam Hall, when Shams-ul-Ulama Moulana Shibli Nomani will deliver a lecture appropriate to the occasion. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., will preside on the occasion.

CORONATION SERVICE AT SYNAGOGUE BYCULLA.

Thursday, the 22nd instant, being the Coronation Day of Their Majesties the King and Queen, a special service will be held in the Magen David Synagogue, Byculla, at 5-30 p.m.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 19.

The Salvation Army propose to celebrate the Coronation Day by a great tree planting campaign. A pamphlet, issued at Bareilly, states that the chief agency employed for this purpose will be children, while if every adherent of the Army plants a tree it is estimated over 50,000 trees will be planted.

LAHORE, JUNE 17.

Elaborate preparations are being made by all sections of the community for the due observance of the Coronation Day here and in the province.

Five men at Seattle have been indicted by a grand jury on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection with contracts in the naval yard.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 2.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE SCOUTS.

LORD KITCHENER inspected 700 Boy Scouts assembled at Ipswich from all parts of Suffolk, and in accepting an invitation to visit Ipswich from the Mayor, Mr. Philip Cobbold, to whom he is related, Lord Kitchener asked the question: "Have you any Boy Scouts?" This week's demonstration was the answer organised to the inquiry by Sir F. Wilson, Scout Commissioner for Suffolk. The Mayor, the Earl of Stradebroke, who is chairman of the Territorial Force Association, and Sir F. Wilson were amongst those who met Lord Kitchener at the station about five o'clock. A guard of honour of picked Scouts was on duty outside the station. His lordship drove at once to Portman-road Recreation Ground, where a large concourse of people had assembled to witness the rally of the Scouts. The Scouts, in their picturesque uniform, were stretched in a long line across the greensward, and as soon as Lord Kitchener reached the saluting flagstaff they rushed forward shouting their patrol cries, and, assuming a horseshoe formation, sang their famous chorus. Lord Kitchener, having directed the Scouts to gather round him in a circle, addressed them. He heartily congratulated them all on their smart appearance, and felt sure that they worked hard to carry out the Scout law and make themselves proficient, and, from the numerous badges that he saw them wearing, he realised how energetically they were all striving to reach the highest goal in the Scouts' hierarchy. Before they had the Scout organisation, idle boys were generally up to some mischief, and he had little doubt that owners of orchards suffered considerably at their hands. Now all that was changed. Scouts would never touch that was not theirs, and they even gave protection to property. He hoped the community felt the advantage of that and would give generous support in furthering the movement by every means in their power. They all knew that in those districts where scouring was popular and seriously taken up there were no idle hands about for Old Nick to employ. By the Scout law they had always to consider and find some good act to do, and he thought he might suggest that they should help those boys who had not the good fortune to belong to the Scouts to obtain the advantages that they themselves had derived. He need not tell them what those advantages were. He could see by their faces that they were proud of their work, and knew that they were healthier and happier by having a responsible duty to perform instead of loafing about doing very little good to any one, and possibly much harm to themselves and others. He knew what inconvenience was suffered, and what hard work had been performed by Scout masters and those who took an interest in and tried to help the movement, but he had never yet met any one who took an active part with Scouts who had mentioned that side of the question, for, though it often must be very irksome to give up the time required, the reward was there in the bright faces around one, and in the warm feeling of gratitude and devotion that Boy Scouts always felt for their leaders and helpers. Boy Scouts should always remember that while they were now playing the game, they were really only learning how to meet the grave experiences of after life. Then serious business would begin for them, and many difficulties and temptations would beset them. They must, therefore, work hard now in order that the grand principles of scouting might be so engrained in them that when later on they struck the straight trail, as he hoped they all would, they might each be able to follow it steadily not as a Tenderfoot seeking his way, but as a Scout who was fully prepared. The lads then broke into vociferous cheers, holding their hats aloft on their staves, and when silence was once more restored Lord Kitchener said: "Thank you all very much! I am very pleased to have seen you this afternoon." Subsequently Lord Kitchener drove off in a motor car with the Mayor, amidst cheering, and the boys adjourned to the Territorial drill hall, where Sir Frederick Wilson entertained them at a substantial tea.

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Soldiers' Royal Un ter Families' Association was held at the Louise of Schleswig-Holstein (representing Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, president of the council) occupied the chair. The annual report announced that the King and Queen had graciously consented to become patrons of the Association in place of King Edward VII., and that Queen Alexandra had intimated her desire to remain president of the council. It was pointed out that the necessity of keeping up the organisation became daily more important, especially in London and other large centres of population. Among the services which the organisation could render to the families of ex-soldiers and sailors, stress was laid in the report on the giving of assistance to those wishing to emigrate. The council were always willing to help the family in this matter, if other societies would undertake to help the man himself. The council reported that, mainly through the efforts of Lady Creagh, wife of the Commander-in-Chief, a central committee had been formed in India, and Lady Methuen is establishing a better organisation in South Africa. Local subscriptions had been well maintained during the past year, and an additional number of branches had agreed, during time of peace, to devote a share of their subscriptions to the officers' branch, which is now one of the most important parts of the work of the Association. The total funds available during the year amounted to £11,691, of which sum £6,998 had been invested and £500 placed on deposit with the bankers. Admiral Sir F. Bedford, in moving the adoption of the report, said the work of the Association was greatly encouraged and stimulated by the personal interest taken in its affair by their Majesties and other members of the Royal family. The great feature of the Association was that it was always ready to give help wherever it was required. Its machinery was always available for the distribution of any fund which might be raised. Its operations largely prevented overlapping and secured prompt help for those in distress. General Sir Alfred Gaselee seconded the motion, and laid stress on the necessity for keeping the organisation of the Association in good working order. During the Boer War, it conferred immense benefits on the families of soldiers. One could never tell when similar services might be required, and the organisation should therefore be kept in a state of constant readiness. He hoped also that the work of the clothing branch, which did such good work in assisting the families of soldiers returning home from foreign service, would be continued.

BATTLE OF ALIWAL AND THE QUEEN'S LANCERS.

Just sixty-five years ago was fought the Battle of Aliwal. It may be recalled that this fight, which figures prominently among the honours of the 16th (the Queen's) Lancers, occurred during the first Sikh War. A large force of Sikhs, numbering about 19,000 with sixty-eight guns, was defeated by 12,000 Britishers with thirty-two guns. The enemy had formed up in a square. The 16th Lancers charged the square, forcing a passage through it, and reforming ranks, charged again, capturing the guns, thus ending a desperate fight. The Battle of Aliwal has often been described by historians as "the Waterloo of India." On Saturday night, under the chairmanship of Major-General J. M. Babington, past and present members of the regiment celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of this memorable fight. Amongst those present were Major Julio Vincens, the Spanish Military Attache, representing the King of Spain, who is the Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, Lieut.-Colonel A. L. MacEwen, commanding the 16th Lancers, Major-General E. L. Bethune, C. V.O., C.B., Colonel G. P. Wyndham, M. V. O., Colonel J. G. A. Baird, Colonel F. G. Blair, C.B., Colonel H. L. Howard, C.B., hon. treasurer of the 16th Lancers' Association, Mr. H. Fairclough, hon. secretary, and a number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men now serving with the regiment, who had come from Norwich, where they are at present stationed, for the occasion. The toast of the King having been duly honoured, the Chairman proposed "Our Colonel-in-Chief." On the occasion of the Spanish King's Coronation, the 16th Lancers were represented, and his Majesty said, "I am indeed glad to see the uniform of the English Regiment of which I have the honour to be the Colonel-in-Chief." The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. Major Julio Vincens thanked the past and present members of the 16th Lancers for the way in which they had honoured his Royal Master, who was proud of the command which had been conferred upon him. Proposing "The Regiment," Major-General Babington pointed out that in the Naval and Military Tournament, Lieutenant G. F. H. Brooke had won the Duke of Connaught's cup and other trophies. Lieut.-General Sir A. H. Paget, in his report on the Eastern Command, said that the 16th Lancers was the best shooting regiment in his district. Their officers had won the Eastern Challenge Cup, and Sergeant-Major Derry the Championship Cup. The regiment had secured over £50 in prizes—(cheers,—and was third in the Army championship contests. Their team had done well at football and billiards. "In conclusion," said the chairman "I would add that I have read the local papers regularly, and I am glad to say that I have not seen a single case of misconduct recorded against the regiment." Colonel MacEwen, responding to the toast, which was received with great enthusiasm, said that he had just heard that the Aliwal victory had been commemorated in British Columbia by a few old members of the 16th Lancers' some of whom had travelled many miles to take part in the celebration. Mr. Fairclough read a number of letters from old members of the regiment who were unable to be present, including one from Mr. Samuel Lee, who signed himself "Late of B Troop, 16th Lancers." More than half a century ago he joined the regiment. Subsequently he transferred to the Queen's Bays. He recalled a review of that regiment by Lord Cardigan prior to their embarkation for India, where they arrived to share in the desperate battles of the Mutiny. He was early transferred to the Flying Brigade, under General Grant. It is interesting to note that amongst the company were old 16th Lancers who had come home from distant parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland to share in this sixty-fifth anniversary of a battle in which the regiment earned undying fame. Amongst them was an old man of 84, who took the Queen's shilling in the 16th Lancers just twelve days after their return from India nearly sixty years ago.

SURGEONS IN WAR.

Viscount Kitchener was the guest of the South African Civil Surgeons who took part in the South African War at their dinner at the Criterion Restaurant, on Thursday night. Responding to the toast of "The Imperial Forces" Lord Kitchener, said, it was peculiarly appropriate that so many surgeons who, from patriotic motives, gave up lucrative appointments and went out to help the Army in South Africa, should drink the health of the patients whom they attended and cured during the war. He had not had the opportunity before of personally conveying to them his thanks for the work they did for the Army which he commanded, and he could tell them that that Army felt a very great debt of gratitude for the work of the surgeons. Allusion had been made to the Imperial forces of Australia and New Zealand. Those countries had undoubtedly made a great step in advance in creating a service in which our whole manhood could be trained to be efficient in the defence of their country. Wherever our Empire was attacked or was in danger, the Imperial Forces would rally to serve it with the devotion which they had always showen whenever they had been called upon to act in war. Sir Frederick Treves, proposing the toast of "The Guests," said the Boer War had been the means of winning recognition of the excellence of the existing medical service. It had resulted in improvements being made, and he could say without the least boasting, without the least exaggeration, and without the least arrogance, that the Army Medical Service of England to-day was the best medical service in the world. The class of candidates coming forward for the Army Medical Service was the very best class from which such men should be recruited.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Annual Report.

THE twenty-sixth annual report of the Bombay Light Horse has been issued and states:—

The past year was in several respects an eventful one in the history of the Corps. The number of recruits was the largest who ever joined in a single year, at thirty fresh members were enrolled, of whom four were transfers from other Mounted Corps, and the remaining twenty-six were first year volunteers and non-riders. One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the Corps is the annual wastage, largely through transfers to other parts of India and the East, with the consequent necessity of drafting each year from thirty to forty per cent. of the total strength. For the first time the annual training camp was held in the cold weather, from January 21st to February 6th, instead of in March. These two points have to be considered together in their influence on the work of the year.

The early camp was in many respects a great gain. The cooler weather made the work much less exhausting, and helped to maintain a spirit of keenness throughout the whole period of training. It also led to a large and regular attendance at all parades and field days, and afforded opportunities for combined work with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who were in camp at Santa Cruz at the same time. On the other hand, it left a much shorter time for the preliminary training of recruits, and of recruits' horses. As the regular cavalry had not come off manœuvres, it was impossible to obtain a supply of casters, which in the past have been used for the training of recruits, and in consequence a considerable proportion of the new members had to pass through their camp training on remounts fresh from the stables. Whilst this may have detracted from steadiness on parade, it undoubtedly raised the standard of horsemanship, and the manner in which many of the recruits came on upon their untrained horses reflects the highest credit upon them. Nor did it prejudically affect the performance of the Corps at the annual inspection by Major-General Swann, Commanding the Bombay District. General Swann expressed his high appreciation of the turn-out an efficiency of the Corps, which had sixty-one of all ranks on parade, as well as of the ceremonial drill and the conduct of the tactical operations which were set. From the experience gained this year it will probably be necessary slightly to modify the arrangements in future, and to hold the annual camp later in February, which will allow more time for the training of men and horses, and extend the active volunteer year, whilst not foregoing the advantages of having the severe training finished before the hot weather arrives.

The institution of the new musketry course added greatly to the interest in shooting. The course is an immense advance on the one it displaced, and whilst at first a little puzzling to those accustomed to slow shooting at the bull's eye, is an incomparably better test of efficiency under field service conditions. Some preliminary practice was gained at the Colaba range during the monsoon, and the official courses were shot at Santa Cruz during the cold weather. Out of the total strength of seventy, 19 qualified as marksmen, 36 as first class shots, 14 second class shots, whilst there was only one third class shot. Unfamiliarity with the course handicapped some of the best shots and next year the figure of merit ought to be considerably higher. The standing camp at Santa Cruz, which enables members to find pleasant and inexpensive accommodation in the Salsette country during the fair season was held as usual, and was instrumental in raising materially the standard of horsemanship in the Corps. The School of Arms, which was held twice a week in the monsoon months, was also appreciated as affording special facilities for acquiring a knowledge of swordsmanship. The working season came to a close with the annual sports on the Bombay Maidan on April 1st. In previous years these sports have been held at Santa Cruz, and have consisted largely of cross country events. But the character of the sports has been changed, in order to make them more regimental, and as the season was late, it was decided to hold them on the Maidan, instead of at Santa Cruz. That the change of venue was appreciated by the friends of the Corps was evidenced by the very large numbers who witnessed the various events, including His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clarke, who spared time from a very busy afternoon to be present in order to show their interest in volunteering. That the Maidan lent itself to sports of this character was also shown by the general success of the meeting and the efficiency betrayed in the section events. The activities of the year closed with the annual Dinner, held on April 10th, when one hundred and thirty members and guests were present.

The prospects of the Corps are good. There is a large leaven of young and keen members, and the strength is satisfactory. But in tendering his thanks to all concerned for the energetic manner in which they supported him during the year, the Officer Commanding would only repeat that the efficiency of the Corps is governed by the efficiency of every individual member, and appeal to all to maintain themselves individually at the highest pitch of efficiency attainable.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The Imperial Conference.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASIATICS.

London, June 5.

At Saturday afternoon's sitting of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Fisher (Australia) moved a resolution for the encouragement of British manufactures and shipping. Other countries, he said, assisted their trade by subventions, and Australia had endeavoured to counter-balance that advantage by offering a preference to British goods.

Mr. Pearce (Australia) recounted the preference granted to Great Britain by the Commonwealth Parliament, when dealing with the tariff in 1906, and the efforts made to equalise the unfair competition of foreign shipping by according a benefit to goods brought to Australia in British ships manned by British seamen. The Royal assent had, however, been withheld from those proposals, because they conflicted with certain treaties. The powerful and heavily subsidised foreign lines which traded to Australia were bound to serve a foreign Government in war time manned by trained naval reserve men. The only way Australia could assist British shipping was by exempting it from the provisions of the Australian mercantile law, but this would operate unfairly on the Commonwealth's own shipowners, who were subjected to obligations under that law. He believed that Britain treatise with small countries had blocked the Royal assent to the Australian proposals. Great Britain might well consider the wisdom of denouncing the provisions standing in the way. It was true that another condition of preference was the non-employment of Lascars, but this referred solely to the Australian trade.

Mr. Sydney Burton (President of the Board of Trade), while appreciating Australia's desire to assist the mother country, pointed out that Great Britain had to consider the matter in a world-wide sense. The denunciation of existing treaties might be undertaken, if the end justified the means, but such action might be resented by foreign Powers and Britain would suffer by retaliation. In view of Great Britain's enormous trade with other Powers, it would be unwise to take the risk of denouncing the treaties. He could not accept the resolution on the particular point urged, though his Government was in agreement with the general principle.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Canada) considered that it might be difficult to denounce existing treaties. He intended subsequently to move a resolution requesting the British Government to negotiate with the several Powers with a view to relieving the dominions desiring from the operation of the treaties without interfering with their application to the rest of the Empire. This, he thought, would probably meet the Australian view.

Sir Joseph Ward (New Zealand) agreed with Mr. Fisher's resolution. Under existing conditions it was impossible for those dominions conducting an export trade to complete with the heavy subsidized foreign lines. It was sometimes cheaper to ship goods from an English port to Germany, and thence to Australia than to send them direct to Australia. The denunciation of treaties raised an important phase, and he preferred to hear Sir Wilfrid Lieurier's explanation of his proposed motion before expressing an opinion on the point.

Further consideration of the resolution was postponed till June 16.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. Fisher (Australia) formally moved a resolution expressing the desirability of passing uniform navigation laws for securing employment to British seamen.

Mr. Pearce (Australia) said that whenever the dominions proposed to pass a navigation law, the Board of Trade reminded them of the existence of the Merchant Shipping Act, at the same time pressing a view which so far as he knew no dominion had assented to, namely, that the Merchant Shipping Act overrode dominion legislation even in territorial waters. It was necessary to have a clear understanding on the matter. He agreed that uniformity was desirable, but the Commonwealth should be permitted to pass its own legislation before an attempt to secure uniformity was made [illegible] the legislative powers of the Commonwealth. He did not desire to place British shipowners at a disadvantage as compared with foreigners, but at the same time Australian shipowners must not be unfairly placed in comparison with British. It was, therefore, necessary that the Commonwealth should secure a free hand as to shipping legislation.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, (Secretary of State for the Colonies), said that the communication of the Board of Trade's views on proposed Australian shipping legislation was made at an early stage under the impression that it would be an advantage to the Commonwealth to know them at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, (President of the Board of Trade), said that it was not desired to interfere with the constitutional rights of the Commonwealth. The Board was, however, bound to make the representation when it had, as in the interest of the whole of the trade of the United Kingdom, it was inexpedient that the communications should not be made until the Commonwealth law was passed. He was willing to accept the resolution if it read "It is desirable to call attention to the advisability of uniformity" instead of "take steps to secure uniformity."

Sir Joseph Ward, (New Zealand), thought that the Conference should know the points in conflict. He did not accept the suggestions of the Board of Trade as directions. He would be glad if the dominions had greater powers. In dealing with these matters there was sometimes considerable delay before the Royal assent was given. They on the spot better knew their own requirement than the Imperial Parliament. He was strongly opposed to coloured crews, even if they were British subjects competing in the intercolonial trade with whites. He would do all in his power to prevent disastrous results to British shipping companies paying an Arbitration Court wage in competition with cheap coloured labour. It was impossible for white sailors to maintain families on the rates paid to coloured crews. There should be no restriction on the dominions' powers to protect whites. They should have power to deal with wages, manning of ships, the fixing of accommodation for seamen, surveys and life-saving appliances, the fixing of load lines and bills of lading, prohibition of the employment of Asiatics and other aliens, and also power to provide the conditions under which foreign ships would trade to ports within the dominions, subject to existing treaty rights. He hoped the Conference would express an opinion as to how Asiatics should be dealt with both in the interest of Asiatics and their own people.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buxton's resolution for the mutual enforcement of commercial arbitration awards was referred to a committee appointed by the Conference. Sir Joseph Ward moved a resolution in favour of uniformity in regard to copyright, patents, trademarks, and the companies laws. He indicated the saving of time and expense which uniform laws in regard to those questions would give.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. E. L. Batchelor's (Australia) motion for the introduction of the metric system and decimal coinage was withdrawn, the Conference expressing the opinion that the giving effect to the resolution would seriously disorganise trade.

The Conference after agreeing to Mr. Sydney Buxton's motion to take concerted action to regulate the conditions for the holding of international exhibitions adjourned till Thursday next.

AUSTRALIAN AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

London, June 5.

At a banquet held in honour of the Australian delegates to the Imperial Conference during their visit to Sandon Hall, the residence of Lord Harrowby, at Stafford, the speeches delivered largely concerned Australian and Imperial defence.

Mr. Fisher remarked that in Australia they had a nation growing which in time, he believed, would in population, influence, and power, be not less great than the Motherland. Australia's policy was directed besides defending that part of the Empire, to co-operating in every possible way with the views of the Motherland and the other dominions, and also to help in some small way to develop the peace of the world, which seemed a new feature of modern political aims. The Australian people desired to see the great international troubles of the world settled not by the clash of arms, but by the preservation of progress in peaceful arts and in the production of wealth, and also by a more equitable distribution of wealth in the future than had been the case in the past.

Mr. J. Murray (Victoria) hoped that the Motherland would not be slow in following Australia's examples in regard to qualifying her youth as citizen soldiers. A military training would make the youth of the nation better fitted for the manifold duties of life.

Mr. Frank Wilson (Western Australia) said that Australians were prepared to sacrifice their last life and their last shilling in the defence of both Australia and the Empire. He agreed that what was going to build up Australia as a nation was the compulsory military training system initiated during the last Commonwealth Parliament by the Fisher Government.

Sir E. Lewis (Tasmania), Sir George Reid, Messrs. A. Poynton and Thomson, M's. H.E., and Senators Vardon and Long referred in their speeches to the exceptional opportunities offered by Australia to future settlers.

South Wales Dispute.

London, June 5.

The Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has issued a circular to the delegates to the national conference of the Federation in which he severely criticises the employees at the Cambrian Combine's mines, in South Wales, for having rejected an agreement which embodied what they asked for and then seeking to enforce a rule of the Federation in regard to a national stoppage of work, which is intended to be operative only when all other means or a settlement of a dispute have failed.

King and Queen at the Zoo.

London, June 5.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and Prince George to-day visited the Zoological Gardens and inspected the large collection of animals, reptiles, and birds recently sent to the gardens from South Africa.

Albania.

London, June 5.

The Cettinge Mirdites, the most powerful tribe in Albania, commanding 10,000 armed men, has proclaimed an Albanian autonomy. A provisional Government has been established, and has appointed the town of Oroshi as the capital.

National Insurance Bill.

London, June 4.

At a meeting of the British Hospitals Association, it was stated that the National Insurance Bill would cost the hospitals £30,000 annually. It was resolved to urge that the Bill should be amended in the direction of exempting nurses employed in voluntary hospitals from its operation, or otherwise the usefulness and efficiency of the institutions would be seriously impaired. The Association also emphasised the fact the provisions in the Bill for compulsory contributions would largely curtail the amount at present subscribed by the working classes to the hospitals' funds.

H. M. S. "Invincible."

London, June 4.

Lord Charles Beresford, in the course of an interview, accuses the Admiralty of misrepresentation in connection with H. M. S. "Invincible," which he states has been unfit for service since first commissioned. He protests against the use of a first-class ship for experiments in connection with the electrical working of guns when an old vessel would equally have served the purpose. The "Invincible," he asserts, should have been looked and thoroughly overhauled when the defects in her electrical machinery were first discovered, instead of, as the Government propose, doing, doctoring the vessel for the Coronation ceremonies and docking her afterwards.

Heat in England.

London, June 4.

Owing to the unusual hot weather now prevailing, a number of sudden deaths have occurred in London and some of the provinces.

Payment of Members.

London, JUNE 4.

It is hinted in some political circles that unless the Government meet Mr. Redmond's views in regard to a money grant for the purpose of financing the Home Rule movement the Nationalists will vote against the Government on the question of payment of members.

The King's Birthday.

London, June 4.

The King's birthday was celebrated quietly yesterday by the Royal family and party at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty received world-wide congratulations. The Maoris, Cingalese, and other natives at the White City marched in procession and saluted the King's statue. Afterwards they assembled in the Court of Honour and danced and sang. The Maoris sent a message of homage and greeting to the King, and His Majesty in response sent them a letter of thanks.

Portugal and the Church.

Lisbon, June 5.

The Government of Portugal is confiscating £5,000,000 worth of Government securities held by the Roman Catholic Church, the majority of which were left as legacies to the Church. In addition the Government propose to deprive the Church of land and other property the value of which has not yet been appraised.

Moroccan Barbarities.

Tangier, June 3.

The British Government has decided to refuse to receive the Moorish Embassy during the Coronation, owing to the barbarities practised by the Sultan's troops at Lemta.

Paris, June 23.

The Government of Morocco explains that the destruction of Lemta, a suburb of Fez, was an act of reprisal against ruffians who had quartered themselves in the district and had cruelly maltreated several postmen. The ruffians murdered one of the latter and gouged another's eyes out. The Government denies that women and children were taken from Lemta and sold into slavery.

Woman's Suffrage.

London, June 3.

A deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies waited upon the Commonwealth Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) at the Hotel Cecil yesterday Mrs. Fawcett expressed the Union's gratitude to Australia for its sympathy and particularly for the resolutions passed by the various Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Fisher explained that the present working of women's suffrage in the Commonwealth and its effect upon industrial legislation were very good. It had made polling day more like an ordinary church gathering.

Wireless Telegraphy.

London, June 3.

Ma. Marconi states that the improvement in the matter of interferences with wireless telegraphic message has to some extent exceeded his anticipations. He advocates the exclusive use of a longer wave over long distances. Arrangements have practically, he states, been made for working the duplex system between Canada and Ireland.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged one Lakhamsey Mowji with being in possession of cocaine without a license. It appeared that the accused was arrested on Sunday, when the cocaine was found on his person. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or, in default, to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Umvolosi," June 20.

The Naval Line steamer "Umvolosi," will sail from "N"-shed, Prince's Dock, this afternoon with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the ship at 3-30 p.m. sharp.

TO LONDON.

Clarkson, Mrs	Geoasy, Mr S T
Clarkson, Master H	Greenstreet, Mrs
Didcock, Mr R W	Mundy, Mr B H
Didcock, Mrs	McCarthy, Miss A E
Grafton, Mrs and infant	Welch, Mrs and infant
Coster, Mrs C	

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Improvement of Insanitary Area.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afterdoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta, the President opresiding.

Dr. Dinshah B. D. Master, in accordance with previous notice, moved: "That the Government of India having agreed to make a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Bombay City Improvement Trust, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to move the Trust to undertake at an early date the improvement of certain other insanitary areas in the City to which their attention has already been specially directed by the Commissioner some years ago, and which stand in urgent need of improvement, as shown by the high rates of mortality prevailing in those districts."

Dr. Master, in support of his proposition, said that the Improvement Trust had constructed some big roads running west to east and north to south, and while doing so the Trust had improved certain slums which were within the areas where those roads were constructed. But no one would deny that the Trust had paid more attention to the construction of those roads than to the improvement of insanitary areas, to which their attention was drawn by the Corporation. At that time the Trust replied that their hands were too full with other works already undertaken, and that they had no money to carry out the suggested improvement. Now the financial embarrassment had been removed by the Government help of Rs. 50 lakhs. At the last meeting of the Corporation it was argued by some members, that as Government had given the sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for certain purposes, the Trustees could not spend it upon other works. But he (Dr. Master) would point out that the Trust had accepted the amount with a certain reservation and therefore it was open to them to utilise the money for any works they deemed desirable to undertake first. Under these circumstances it was highly desirable that the Corporation should once more approach the Trust with a request to undertake the improvement of insanitary areas in the city.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, seconding the proposition, said that the large buildings on the west which were like the China wall shut out fresh air entering the town.

Mr. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, said that the proposition was quite a harmless one and he did not care whether he voted for or against it. But he would vote against it that it might not be given undue prominence. He would point out why the resolution was unnecessary. At the suggestion of Government the Trustees were considering in what order they should take up the various improvement schemes sent to them by the Commissioner. The improvement of Memonwada, which was not included in the list, was included in the new scheme which was to be called King's Way. Two or three other schemes were being revised by the Improvement Trust now. Even with the 50 lakhs it would not be possible to have any money left after the Memonwada and East Agripada schemes were completed. For this reason, the Bombay Government was moving the Government of India to give the Trust recurring drafts. It was not correct that Government had asked the Improvement Trust to take in hand the improvement schemes in the order in which they were prepared and submitted. Again the Corporation had four excellent representatives on the Improvement Trust Board and they would surely urge the Corporation view and place facts before that Board when this question would be considered. They were considering a case for a further grant beyond this 50 lakhs and out of this further grant they would be able to undertake other improvement schemes. However unhealthy the Fort (North) might be, it was not so insanitary as several other parts of the city, and he as a member of the Corporation would never recommend it or vote for a proposition to spend 120 lakhs over its improvement, because that was the amount necessary to spend on the improvement of Fort (North) according to the ruggested scheme. The Trustees could not afford to do it. Their representation he hoped would reach the Government of India in time to allow them the drafts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla thought that the resolution was premature. The scheme had been referred to a Committee of the Corporation, and if the Committee did not think it advisable to carry out the scheme of Eastern Avenue then alone this resolution would be found useful. Dr. Master should therefore withdraw his proposition.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney moved an amendment to the effect that Dr. Master's proposition be referred to the Scheme Committee of the Corporation.

Mr. Mantri seconded the amendment.

Mr. Baptista agreed with the view taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and he moved another amendment to the effect that the consideration of this matter be deferred till after the receipt of the report of the Scheme Committee.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismael seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia said that Dr. Master had made one remark which must not be allowed to pass without contradiction. He had stated that the insanitary condition of Princess Street had improved. But the improvement in mortuary figures was due to the fact that the Maratha inhabitants were driven away and wealthy well-to-do people came and lived in those palatial buildings constructed there. It was not right to say that the health of the people had improved in that locality.

Mr. Tod observed that he did not see any point in Mr. Baptista's amendment. Dr. Master's resolution must be either withdrawn or voted upon.

On a division Mr. Readymoney's amendment was carried.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.

On the motion of Mr. Baptista, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—"That the Committee, appointed under Corporation Resolution No. 29 of 3rd April, be requested to report what works and measures would be required to convert the Apollo Bunder into a worthy Gateway of India in commemoration of their Majesties' visit to India and to suggest ways and means and the agency that should be employed to give effect to their recommendations."

PUBLIC FOUNTAINS OF BOMBAY.

A letter from the Commissioner, dated the 24th April, in which was stated that with reference to Corporation Resolution of 16th March, requesting the Commissioner to inform the Corporation why the Floral Fountain, the Elphinstone Circle and Fitzgerald Column Fountains do not play as they used to do during certain hours in the afternoon, the Commissioner had to state that the Fitzgerald Fountain had been altered to serve as a gas standard and could not without further alteration be used as a water fountain. The Elphinstone Circle and Floral Fountains each expended 6,000 gallons of water per hour, and in view of the scarcity of water during the hot months and the large requirements for road watering, the Water Engineer had reduced the playing of the Floral Fountain to one hour on Sunday and had requested that the Elphinstone Circle Fountain, which at present played for one hour daily, should be similarly restricted. The Commissioner considered that the Water Engineer was bound to guard against the possibility of shortage in the more essential uses of water and therefore his recommendation in the matter must be supported.

The letter and report have already been published.

Dr. Jehangir J Cursetji moved that the Commissioner be requested to make arrangements to allow the Fitzgerald Column Fountain to be used as a water fountain in addition to its being used as a gas lamp, and that he be requested to arrange for the present for the playing of the public fountains in the city—the Wellington, the Floral, the Elphinstone and the Fitzgerald Column Fountains, for a couple of hours in the evening for any two days in the week except during the monsoon.

Mr. J. S. W. Milne opposed the proposition. He said that there was not enough water for the people and it was their duty to look to absolute necessities first. Of course, he admitted, it was a great pleasure to see fountains playing in a city like Bombay, but that pleasure could be enjoyed after they had fully satisfied the wants of the people.

Mr. Kavasji Readymoney moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

The Commissioner said that as far as possible the Water Engineer was trying to meet public want and if the fountains were to play so much pressure would be taken away from the main that the adjacent houses would have to be content with a low pressure and meagre supply.

On a division Mr. Readymoney's amendment was lost, by the casting vote of the President.

Dr. Jehangir's proposition was agreed to and the Corporation adjourned to Monday.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Government Telegraphs vs. B. V. A.

On Monday night the Harwood League fixture on the Cooperage grounds, Bombay, was between the Government Telegraph team and that of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The weather conditions were good, but the ground appeared to be somewhat slippery. Play in the opening stages was of a ragged description, the Volunteers doing more pressing than their opponents. The Telegraphs then took up the attack and forced a succession of corners from their opponents, but, although they gave the Artillery defence a busy time, their shooting was weak and erratic. At last Taylor relieved the monotony of the game by running in from the wing and putting in a ground-shot which Minstrell failed to kick out. A moment later, the Volunteer goal-keeper saved a ground-shot from Green. Play again went through an uninteresting phase, during which many openings were missed on either side. At half time the score was:—

Government Telegraphs.....;..... 1 goal,
Bombay Voluntary Artillery..... nil.

Play in the second half opened in a more spirited manner and Forbes, as the result of a free-kick, put in a good shot which Moore held and cleared. Then the Telegraphs attacked and succeeded in keeping play in front of their opponents' goal for a time, but they failed to put in any effective shots. Then a free-kick was awarded against Minstrell for "carrying" and the ball was netted by Woollen, but, as it went into the goal untouched by any opposing player, the point did not count. The game now became more disjointed than ever, neither side showing combination. Just before time Minstrell saved cleverly a hard ground-shot from Cocker and the whistle blew just as Ward scored a second goal for the Telegraphs. Score.

Govt. Telegraphs..... 2 goals
Bombay Volunteer Artillery..... nil.

The teams were as follows:—

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS: Goal, Moore; backs, Hewitt and Lawrence; halves, Ward, Woollen and Westwood; forwards, Birtch, Devaz, Green, Cocker and Taylor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY: Goal, Minstrell; backs, Bellamy and Winckler; half backs, Dickson, Graveston and Scales; forwards, Murray, Mills, Wheeler, Forbes and Years.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	2	2	0	0	8	1	4
Bombay F. C.	2	2	0	0	6	2	4
Telegraphs	2	2	0	0	4	0	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	0	10	4	2
R. G. A.	2	1	1	0	8	4	2
Y. M. C. A.	2	0	2	0	0	5	0
Byculla R. Institute	2	0	2	0	2	11	0
B. V. A.	2	0	2	0	0	11	0

CRICKET.

B. V. A. vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

This match was played at the Oval on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Commercial Gymkhana, by 11 runs:—

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Mr Stevens, c Hearn, b Barker	21
Mr Macauly, c Spilling J, b Forbes	3
Capt Stone c Spilling J, b Barker	3
Mr Grundy, b Forbes	4
Mr Harwood, c Graveston, b Forbes	4
Mr Briscoe, b Barker	4
Mr Wilson, c and b Barker	0
Mr Longland C D, b Kelly	0
Mr Longland L, b Barker	1
Mr Toulson V, b Kelly	11
Mr Chapman, not out	8
Total	59

B. V. A.

Gunner Hearn, c Stevens, b Briscoe	3
Sergt Graveston, c Toulson, b Stevens	10
Sergt Spilling, b-b-w, b Briscoe	8
Mr Kelly, c Chapman, b Briscoe	5
Sergt Barker, c L Longland, b Briscoe	2
Sergt Forbes, c and b Briscoe	8
Gunner Peters, b Briscoe	2
Mr Winckler, b Stevens	5
Gunner Spilling, not out	1
Mr Wheeler, b Stevens	0
Gunner Dickson, st Macauley, b Briscoe	8
Extras	3
Total	48

R. I. M. DOCKYARD vs. BOMBAY POLICE.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the R. I. M. Dockyard by four wickets and 67 runs. The Police were handicapped owing to the unavoidable absence of some of their best men:—

BOMBAY POLICE.

Gough, b Carey	0
Edwards, b Carey	2
Marshall, b Pitt	1
Coulson, c Carey, b Pitt	7
Jeffries, c and b Pitt	0
Sargon, c Khambatta, b Carey	0
Humphrey, not out	31
Newby, run out	2
Nelmes, b Pitt	1
Trousdale, run out	1
Carey, c

BY THE WAY.

GREVILLE AND THE DERBY.

Charles Greville, who had for an oddly assorted racing confederate the genial George Payne, has in his "Memoirs" many a snarl at the sport of kings and at his Turf friends, not excepting even those of whose hospitality he was partaking. There is a particularly sour jeremiad in the "Memoirs" for 1833, when he writes: "I had considerable hopes of winning the Derby, but was beaten easily." Those were the days when Ridsdale, a former footman of Lord Denham, pulled the strings that moved the puppets of the Turf. One now knows from other sources that if Mr. Greville's horse had suited the ex-flunkey's book he would have been allowed to win the Derby of 1833.

MR. GLADSTONE AT EPSOM.

It is a little surprising that Mr. Gladstone once went to the Derby. It is difficult to associate him with Epsom Downs. To Sir Algernon West, the whole proceeding seemed wrong, but Gladstone, jaded by his exertions in the Irish Church debates, was carried off by Lord Granville and George Glynn (afterwards Lord Wolverton). This was in 1869. An earlier Whig statesman—Charles James Fox—owned thirty racehorses, of which he said, naively enough, that "they were as good as those of his neighbours, but that they never would gallop fast enough to tire themselves." The effect of this prudence on the part of Fox's horses may be judged from the fact that his racing partner, Lord Foley, lost on the Turf some hundred thousand pounds. Fox's losses were beyond estimation.

THE KING'S AMUSEMENTS.

From a striking character-sketch of King George in the "Fortnightly Review" by a writer who conceals his identity under the name of "Index," we learn that the theatre is his Majesty's favourite form of recreation. For games he, as a rule, cares but little. Games of skill, such as billiards or bridge, may be occasional resources as a means of passing a social evening, but no game of chance is or ever has been to his taste. Outdoor sport in general, and shooting in particular, find in him a devoted adherent and a more than ordinary skilful performer; but among sedentary amusements the drama easily holds chief place, for his Majesty's well-known hobby of stamp-collecting, which has caused him to rank in knowledge and possessions as one of the first philatelists of the day, can scarcely be placed under the head of amusements. His tastes both in drama and in music incline to the lighter side.

FAVOURITE STUDY.

Notwithstanding King George's apparent preference for light drama and the simpler forms of music, his mind, says "Index," is essentially serious and studious. He has none of the restlessness characteristic of the modern spirit. "Week-ends," do not appeal to him, and Society claims only a limited portion of his time. A great part of his leisure is spent at home, where he, "devotes himself continuously as well as profoundly to every form of study" Indeed, we are told that King George is of a distinctly studious disposition and a voluminous reader who never spends an evening more enjoyably than in the company of books, magazines and papers. Well and widely read as the King is, he may be said of late years to have specialised in English history—a subject the fascination of which he shares with Queen Mary.

A FREAK OF HEREDITY.

It was only natural that in the case of our most industrious dealer in paradox heredity itself should work topsy-turvily. When he was twenty-seven, and well known as the author of the "Bab Ballads," Sir W. Gilbert's father (then sixty-one), who had never hitherto betrayed any literary ability, suddenly wrote a novel. Furthermore, it proved to be only the forerunner of several books of a type popularised later by Grant Allen. Gilbert once suggested that his father plunged thus into a literary career because he never had an exaggerated idea of his son's abilities—"he thought if I could write anybody could, and forthwith he began to do so." Gilbert, senior, however, always had a bent for writing plays, but even his son never dared to emulate his method, which was almost invariably to introduce the heroine in the first act and by main force of will to keep her out of action until the last scene.

HERTFORD CASTLE.

Hertford Castle, which seems likely to become the property of the people of Herford, has many stirring associations, although in the present building little of the original structure remains. In William the Conqueror's time and for long after it was an important stronghold, and has been visited by many illustrious folk. Some of these have not been willing visitors. King John of France and David of Scotland, for instance, were kept prisoners there. In more peaceful times an ancestor of Cowper the poet was a tenant, and gained much renown as a philanthropist; while before Haileybury College was built it was used by the East India Company as a training school for their service. It dates from the 16th century.

TOURISTS AND LUTHER RELICS.

Some travellers appear to have no conscience. One learns from the "Sunday at Home" that Luther's room in the Wartburg, near Eisenbach, is suffering much from the interference of visitors. The oaken table had to be saved from mutilation by a strong iron ring around the edges; the bedstead had to be sent to the repair shop several times, because it, too, had been disfigured by chipping. The window-panes are all scratched, and the famous ink-spot on the wall has to be annually renewed by the plasterer.

PROPOSED EMPIRE POSTAGE STAMP.

It is stated that the Postmaster-General has decided not to proceed with his proposal to establish a uniform design for stamps to be used throughout the Empire. The representatives of Australia and New Zealand in London, just now have intimated to him that the proposal would not be received favourably in either Dominion, where opinion is strongly in favour of maintaining in this respect the individual characteristics of the several States. Mr. Samuel has also been told that the idea has met with an unfavourable reception in Canada. This is only natural.

MOLTKE'S TACITURNITY.

No one was more silent or loved silence more than Von Moltke. Mr. Hodgett's just-published book contains a comic story in illustration of this taciturnity. Moltke and his aide-de-camp sat in a railway carriage when a brother officer entered and uttered a few friendly and respectful sentences. Moltke merely nodded; then the three fell into a profound silence, and kept it for an hour. Then the officer, reaching his station, alighted, and ventured, as he saluted, to say, "Adieu." Whereupon the field-marshal said to his aide in a tone of disgust, "Chatterbox!"

PAYMENT OF M.P.'s IN THE OLD DAYS.

The Records of ancient towns show that Parliamentary boroughs used to make allowances for expenses to their members for discharging their duties in Parliament, but the difference in the value of money has, of course, to be taken into account in drawing and comparisons between the present and the past. Amongst the items in the accounts of the Collectors and Receivers of Barnstaple there are some interesting entries:

1654.—Paid to Walter Gaynoit for discharing his Parliamentary duties £1
1511-12.—Paid to John Cullne, one of the burgesses of the Parliament ..... 6s. 8d.
1568-9.—Paid to Mr. Robert Appleby, one of the burgesses of the last Pauliament for this town of Barnstaple, for his charge there, viz., for every day 2s. 8d., total ..... £9 6s. 8d.
1639-10.—Paid to Mr. George Peard for his attendence at Parliament as one of the members, £37 0s. 10d.
Paid to Mr. Richard Ferris, the other member for the same ..... £37 2s. 6d.

There is no record of the reason for the difference of 1s. 8d. in the respective payments.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, &c., sell it.

MEN AND MATTERS.

ELECTION LAW.

One would like to see a reform in the law of elections, by which no petition should be considered unless the seat is claimed. The present system may possibly establish the existence of illegal practices in a particular constituency, but it often results in depriving it of the representative it most desires. The petitioning side ought not to be able to do this unless they themselves can come into court with clean hands and demand the seat.

FOREIGN SOUVENIRS—

A correspondent writes:—"In the window of a shop well under the shadow of St. Paul's is displayed a 'souvenir' of the Coronation—a packet of exceedingly badly-coloured postcards, of the cheap and nasty alien type. There is a notice underneath that the ten cards may be had for 2d., or free on purchasing 1-2lb. of tea. The cards are printed in Prussia, and are deplorable caricatures of the high personages they are supposed to represent. His Grace the Earl Marshal of England is described as 'Earl-Marshall,' while the offices of Lord High Chancellor and Chancellor of the Exchequer are represented by Lord Halsbury and 'the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.'!"

AND MISLEADING RUBBISH.

"The whole collection," he goes on, "may serve the purpose of advertisement, as intended, but as a souvenir of the Coronation, or as British cards at any time or for any purpose, it is an absolute disgrace to the City of London, inasmuch as the cards are of foreign manufacture, as emphasised by incorrect spelling, and ridiculously out of date. Why should people at such a time of national rejoicing have such misleading rubbish offered them as a remembrance of the crowning of their Sovereign?"

THE OFFICIAL PICTURE OF THE CORONATION.

Following precedent the King has appointed an artist to paint the official picture of the Coronation scene in Westminster Abbey. It will be an elaborate work, and the artist will have individual sittings from all the principal personages. The honour has fallen to Mr. J. H. F. Bacon, who became an Associate of the Academy in 1903. He is already at work on the picture.

KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

The official picture of King Edward's Coronation was the work of Mr. Edwin Abbey, R. A., who besides illustrated editions of Herrick's poems, the comedies of Shakespeare, and other works, is also known for a number of historical paintings. He has recently designed the decorative panels for the dome of the Pennsylvania State Capitol.

WILHELM GANZ.

Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, the pianist and professor of singing, for whom a benefit concert was given recently, at which Mdme. Patti appeared, is a man not only of reputation, but of many decorations. He is a Chevalier of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, and of the Francis Joseph Order of Austria. Sweden and Saxe-Coburg have also decorated him.

MDME PATTI.

Mdme Patti, too, is a lady of many decorations, Belgian, French, Italian, and Russian. It is fifty years since she first appeared in London, and she still seems able to enrapture London. For London has not lost either its admiration or its affection for this marvellous singer.

MR. FELIX SPIERS.

Spiers and Pond are among the names of great firms which have become "household words." How the first idea of their business came to them was in its way quite romantic. Mr. Pond, who was an amateur cricketer, was responsible for the first All-England Cricket Eleven sent to Australia. It was as the result of his visit to England that the business began. Together they have supplied us with railway refreshment rooms—and their attendant jokes. But which of Mr. Pond's two achievements, international cricket and refreshment rooms, is the greater the future must be left to decide.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

If the incident in the semi-final of the Golf Amateur Championship which deprived Mr. Stevens of the seventh hole, and very possibly cost him the match, has been correctly reported, the phrase "hard lines" is scarcely adequate to the occasion. It would appear that Mr. Stevens grounded his club in some rushes, on the understanding that they were not regarded as a hazard. Several competitors, it is stated, had already done the same thing. But what makes the matter more extraordinary is that Mr. Stevens, it appears, in a previous round had been officially assured that he could ground his club, as he, in fact, did.

TWO SHAKESPEAREANS.

Mr. Oscar Ache and Miss Lily Brayton, who have contributed to the Shakespeare Festival at His Majesty's a performance of "As You like It," are two old Bensonians. They have been responsible for several notable Shakespearean performances. They play "The Taming of the Shrew" with all the gusto which the Bensonians put into Shakespearean comedy, and in the other scale they have done nothing better than their production of "Othello."

THE INJURED PRINCE.

Prince Joachim of Prussia, who has hurt his leg at manœuvres, is the German Emperor's youngest son and sixth child. He is rather a pet with the good people of Berlin, for he is the only one of the Emperor's family who was born in the capital, His Imperial Majesty's other children having all been born in Potsdam. He was, moreover, the first Prince born after the Emperor's accession. Prince Joachim, who is now in his 21st year, is a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards.

PRINCE OF WALES'S TUTOR.

The Prince of Wales' tutor, Mr. Hansell, will shortly be relieved of further responsibility in regard to the education of his Royal pupil, who is about to embark on his University studies. But "Chang," as Mr. Hansell was nicknamed at Magdalene, will be associated with the Royal household for some years to come, for he is to have charge of Prince Henry, Prince George, and the "baby" of the Royal Family, Prince John. Prince Edward has looked up to Mr. Hansell in more senses than one, for the tutor is uncommonly tall. The other day the Queen sent for tutor and pupil together, and when the two entered her presence her Majesty was so amused at the contrast in their heights that she could not restrain her merriment. Although a strict disciplinarian, the tutor is a great favourite with his youthful charges, for he possesses a singular charm of manner, and is keenly interested in games and athletics. Before he entered the service of King George he acted as tutor to Prince Arthur of Connaught, who certainly does him credit.

KAISER'S PORTRAIT PAINTER.

The Kaiser's portrait painter, Mr. Philip Laszlo, who is showing a superb new study of the Emperor at a Bond Street gallery, is loud in praise of his Majesty as a sitter. "By his sympathy for art," he says, "the Kaiser helps the artist enormously, and as he sits and converses one sees not so much the man in his dress or uniform as his compelling and engaging personality. From the psychological point of view this personal interest is wonderful. Not only must the artist receive inspiration from the Emperor, but also everyone, no matter what his calling or profession may be, who has the privilege to be brought into close relationship with him."

PAINTER OF CROWNED HEADS.

Mr. Laszlo has painted the portraits of more crowned heads than probably any other artist and also numbers among his sitters President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt. His picture of King Edward in ordinary morning dress is a splendid study; so are his portraits of Princess Louis of Battenberg and King George's sister, Princess Victoria, who very seldom sits to any artist. Although Mr. Laszlo flits about a good deal between London, Berlin, and Vienna (and he went to the White House to paint Mr. Roosevelt), he has become quite Anglicised since his marriage to Viscount Iveagh's cousin, Miss Lucy Guinness.

An acrobat at the Cirque de Paris miscalculated a jump on Thursday night in mail week and fell from a trapeze 60 feet high into the orchestra. He escaped with a few bruises and non of the musician were hurt, the only damage being a smashed violin. A large part of the audience left the hall convinced that the acrobat was terribly mutilated.

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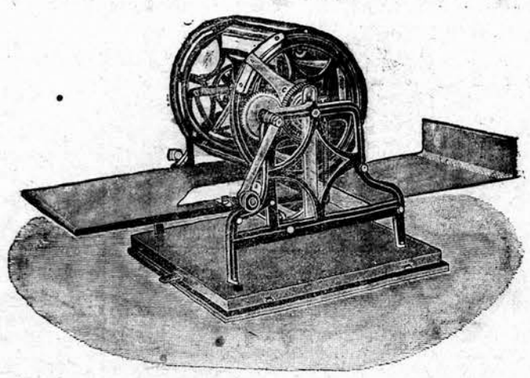

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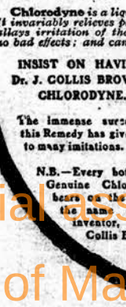
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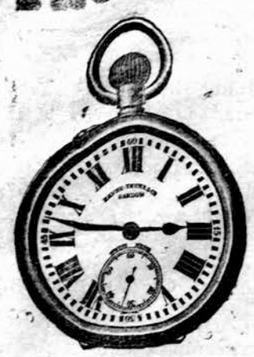

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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tarace Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

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CERTIFICATE.

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